E/1990/90

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1990
New York, 17 January and 6–9 February 1990
FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1990
New York, 1–25 May 1990

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1990

SUPPLEMENT No. 1

UNITED NATIONS

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NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council are identified as follows:

Resolutions

Until 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: resolution 1773 (LIV), resolution 1915 (ORG-75), resolution 2046 (S-III), adopted at the fifty-fourth session, the organizational session for 1975 and the third special session, respectively). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter (for example: resolution 1926 B (LVIII), resolutions 1954 A to D (LIX)). The last resolution so numbered is resolution 2130 (LXIII), of 14 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the resolutions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the resolution in the annual series (for example: resolution 1990/47).

Decisions

Until 1973 (up to and including the resumed fifty-fifth session), the decisions of the Council were not numbered. From 1974 to 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the decisions were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: decision 64 (ORG-75), decision 78 (LVIII), adopted at the organizational session for 1975 and the fifty-eighth session, respectively). The last decision so numbered is decision 293 (LXIII), of 2 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the decisions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the decision in the annual series (for example: decision 1990/224).

In 1990, the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council are being published in three supplements to the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990,* as follows:

Supplement No. 1 (organizational session for 1990 and first regular session of 1990);

Supplement No. 1A (second regular session of 1990).

Supplement No. 1B (resumed second regular session of 1990).

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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AGENDA OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1990

Adopted by the Council at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 6 February 1990

1. Election of the Bureau
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Basic programme of work of the Council:
    (*a*) Implementation of Council resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114
    (*b*) Proposals on the basic programme of work of the Council for 1990 and 1991
4. Elections and appointments to subsidiary bodies of the Council, and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions
5. Provisional agenda for the first regular session of 1990 and related organizational matters

AGENDA OF THE FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1990

Adopted by the Council at its 5th and 6th plenary meetings, on 1 and 3 May 1990

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
2. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
3. Human rights questions
4. Advancement of women
5. Social development
6. Narcotic drugs
7. International co-operation in the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant
8. Elections, nominations and appointments
9. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the second regular session of 1990

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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RESOLUTIONS

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First regular session of 1990

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1990/3	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (E/1990/68)	4	24 May 1990	8
1990/4	Equality in political participation and decision-making (E/1990/68)	4	24 May 1990	8
1990/5	Physical violence against detained women that is specific to their sex (E/1990/68)	4	24 May 1990	9
1990/6	Women and children in Namibia (E/1990/68)	4	24 May 1990	10
1990/7	Central American women: equality, development and peace (E/1990/68)	4	24 May 1990	10
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1990/9	Second report on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (E/1990/68)	4	24 May 1990	11
1990/10	Integration of women in the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (E/1990/68)	4	24 May 1990	11
1990/11	Situation of Palestinian women (E/1990/68)	4	24 May 1990	12
1990/12	World conference on women to be held in 1995 (E/1990/68)	4	24 May 1990	13
1990/13	Women and children under *apartheid* (E/1990/68)	4	24 May 1990	13
1990/14	Action to increase awareness of the slow progress in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (E/1990/68)	4	24 May 1990	14
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1990/16	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (E/1990/68)	4	24 May 1990	18
1990/17	Elimination of discrimination against women in accordance with the aims of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (E/1990/68)	4	24 May 1990	19
1990/18	United Nations surveys of criminal justice (E/1990/69)	5	24 May 1990	20
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1990/21	Implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/1990/69)	5	24 May 1990	23
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1990/38	Guidelines on the use of computerized personal files (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	32
1990/39	Rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	33
1990/40	Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	33
1990/41	Working Group on Situations of the Commission on Human Rights (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	33
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1990/43	Advisory opinion on the applicability of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations in the case of rapporteurs and special rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/1990/70/Add.1)	3	25 May 1990	34
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First regular session of 1990

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1990/210	Emergency assistance to Somalia (E/1990/SR.5)	1	1 May 1990	48
1990/211	International co-operation in the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant (E/1990/L.23)	7	18 May 1990	48
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1990/215	Integration of women in the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (E/1990/68)	4	24 May 1990	51
1990/216	Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its eleventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for the twelfth session of the Committee (E/1990/69)	5	24 May 1990	52
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1990/218	Approval of the application by Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic for membership in the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East (E/1990/67)	6	24 May 1990	53
1990/219	Approval of the application by Bahrain for membership in the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East (E/1990/67)	6	24 May 1990	53
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1990/227	Effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to United Nations human rights instruments (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	54
1990/228	Situation of human rights in South Africa (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	54
1990/229	Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	54
1990/230	Enforced or involuntary disappearances (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	54
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1990/233	Summary or arbitrary executions (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	54
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1990/240	Sale of children (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	55
1990/241	National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	55
1990/242	Situation of human rights in El Salvador (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	56
1990/243	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	56
1990/244	Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	56
1990/245	Measures to combat racism and racial discrimination and the role of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	56
1990/246	Possible ways and means of facilitating the peaceful and constructive solution of problems involving minorities (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	56
1990/247	Traditional practices affecting the health of women and children (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	56
1990/248	International year for the world's indigenous people (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	56
1990/249	Working Group established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/167 (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	56
1990/250	Organization of the work of the forty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/1990/70)	3	25 May 1990	57
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1990/253	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-seventh session of the Commission (E/1990/70/Add.1, E/1990/SR.14)	3	25 May 1990	57
1990/254	Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/1990/70/Add.1)	3	25 May 1990	59
1990/255	Situation in southern Lebanon (E/1990/70/Add.1)	3	25 May 1990	59
1990/256	Right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation (E/1990/70/Add.1)	3	25 May 1990	59
1990/257	Note by the Secretary-General on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights (E/1990/SR.14)	3	25 May 1990	60
1990/258	Provisional agenda and organization of work for the second regular session of 1990 of the Economic and Social Council (E/1990/SR.15)	9	25 May 1990	60

RESOLUTIONS

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1990

1990/1. Emergency assistance to Samoa, American Samoa, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Wallis and Futuna

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned at the devastation caused to Samoa, American Samoa, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Wallis and Futuna by cyclone "Ofa" from 2 to 6 February 1990, which resulted in loss of life, destruction of housing and extensive damage to economic and social infrastructure, as well as to agricultural, transport and industrial sectors,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989, by which the Assembly proclaimed the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, beginning on 1 January 1990,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 43/189 of 20 December 1988 on specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Recalling further that Samoa and Tuvalu have been designated by the General Assembly as least developed countries,

Conscious of the efforts of the Governments concerned and of the peoples of Samoa, American Samoa, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Wallis and Futuna to save lives and alleviate the sufferings of the victims of cyclone "Ofa",

Noting the enormous effort that will be required to alleviate the grave situation caused by this natural disaster,

Conscious of the prompt response being made by Governments, the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, international and regional agencies, non-governmental organizations and private individuals to provide relief to the affected countries and territories,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the disaster and its medium-term and long-term effects will require, as a complement to the efforts being made by the Governments concerned and the peoples of the affected countries and territories, a demonstration of international solidarity and humanitarian concern to ensure broad multilateral co-operation in meeting the immediate emergency situation in the affected areas and to initiate the process of reconstruction,

1. *Expresses its solidarity and support* to the Governments concerned and the peoples of Samoa, American Samoa, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Wallis and Futuna;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all members of the international community, international agencies and non-governmental organizations that are providing emergency relief to the affected countries and territories;

3. *Urges* all members of the international community to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the affected countries and territories;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the international financial institutions and the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, to assist the Governments of the affected countries and territories in identifying the medium-term and long-term needs and in mobilizing resources, and to help with the task of reconstruction of the affected countries and territories being undertaken by their respective Governments;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

4th plenary meeting
9 February 1990

FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1990

1990/2. Revival of the ancient Library of Alexandria

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind Articles 13, 55 and 57 of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the promotion of international co-operation in cultural and educational fields,

Affirming the vital importance of preserving the cultural heritage of societies,

Aware of the four main objectives of the World Decade for Cultural Development set out in General Assembly resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986,

Welcoming the progress made by Member States and by international, regional, governmental and non-governmental organizations towards the development of activities within the framework of the Decade,

Taking note of the Aswan Declaration,[1] regarding the project undertaken by the Government of Egypt aimed at the revival of the ancient Library of Alexandria,

1. *Welcomes* the goals of the project, which are outlined in the Aswan Declaration;

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[1] A/45/169-E/1990/45, annex.

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* for the valuable support provided by the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as by donor countries, for the efforts of the Government of Egypt aimed at the revival of the historical heritage of the Library of Alexandria, which, owing to its multidisciplinary and international character, will serve Egypt as well as the world at large;

3. *Invites* the international community to continue to lend support for the efforts of the Government of Egypt to fulfil the various goals set out in the Aswan Declaration.

9th plenary meeting
11 May 1990

1990/3. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[2] in particular paragraphs 306, 315, 356 and 358, in which importance is attached to the appointment of women in the Secretariat at senior decision-making and managerial levels,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 43/101 and 43/103 of 8 December 1988, 43/224 C and 43/226 of 21 December 1988, 44/75 of 8 December 1989 and 44/185 C of 19 December 1989, Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/29 of 24 May 1989 and other related resolutions and decisions and their relevant provisions,

Recalling further the report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,[3]

Noting that the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat has resumed its mandated monitoring role,

Noting also the oral report made before the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session by the officer designated as the focal point for women in the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat,[4] and noting with appreciation the measures taken by the Secretary-General to reach the goal of an overall participation rate for women of 30 per cent of the total by 1990, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/258 B, paragraph 3, of 18 December 1985,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to increase the number of women employed throughout the United Nations system in posts subject to geographical distribution, and to make a special effort to increase the number of women in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve an overall participation rate of 35 per cent of the total by 1995, without prejudice to the principle of equitable geographical distribution of posts;

2. *Requests* that Member States continue to support the efforts of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to increase the percentage of women in the Professional category and above, *inter alia,* by nominating more women candidates, especially for senior policy-level and decision-making posts, by encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and by creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the Secretariat and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the information in his annual report on progress achieved and future strategies to implement action programmes on the status of women in the Secretariat and the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council is considered by the Assembly under the item concerning the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fifth session the annual report referred to in paragraph 3 above, together with an update of the information contained therein.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/4. Equality in political participation and decision-making

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[2] in particular paragraphs 86 to 92 thereof,

Recalling also the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[5] in particular paragraph 7 thereof,

Noting the recommendation made by the Expert Group on Equality in Political Participation and Decision-making, held at Vienna from 18 to 22 September 1989, that the advancement of women should be considered a priority in national decision-making and that women should be full partners in those decisions,[6]

Gravely concerned that on average women represent a very low proportion of decision makers in all regions,

Gravely concerned also about the findings in the report of the Secretary-General concerning the low number of women throughout the United Nations system, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts,[7]

Bearing in mind that key decisions in society are taken in a large number of bodies, such as Governments, parliaments, public boards and committees, trade and industry boards, trade unions and other organizations,

Also bearing in mind that women constitute approximately half the world's population and must participate on an equal footing with men in national decision-making and in the construction of their countries,

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[2] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[3] A/C.5/44/17.

[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 5* (E/1990/25), para. 6.

[5] General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

[6] See E/CN.6/1990/2 and Corr.1, annex.

[7] See E/CN.6/1990/2 and Corr.1, sect. C.

Considering that decisions taken in society, if they are to reflect universal views, need to be based on the experience of women as well as men,

Also considering that women at all levels of society should be aware of the importance of political and other decisions to their everyday life and the potential impact of their participation in those decisions,

Aware of the need to create more flexible structures in decision-making and open practices in recruiting processes,

Noting the importance of the contribution of women's organizations and other non-governmental organizations to the work of increasing women's participation in decision-making at all levels of society,

Affirming that increasing the number of women in decision-making, in Member States as well as in the organizations of the United Nations system, is of paramount importance for the fulfilment and implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies,

1. *Welcomes* the recommendations of the Expert Group on Equality in Political Participation and Decision-making;

2. *Urges* States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to ensure strict implementation of the Convention and to facilitate the wide publication of its provisions;

3. *Urges* Governments to increase their efforts to make women full partners in national decision-making;

4. *Recommends* that, in order to accelerate the pace of progress towards the full participation of women in national decision-making, Governments introduce the following measures:

(*a*) The regular compilation and dissemination of gender-specific data on the composition of relevant bodies at various levels of national decision-making, including central and regional levels;

(*b*) The design of programmes and campaigns to inform women of their legal political rights, including the introduction of temporary positive action measures and the facilitation of the training of women for leadership and participation in political organizations and trade unions;

(*c*) The review of educational material with the aim of removing gender bias;

(*d*) The facilitation of research on women's opportunities to exert influence and on structural and other obstacles to women's participation in decision-making;

(*e*) The setting of concrete targets for the number of women in bodies whose composition is the responsibility of the Government;

5. *Urges* political organizations, trade unions and other relevant bodies to take appropriate measures to increase substantially the number of women who participate in decision-making in their organizations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as part of the regular work for the advancement of women carried out by the Organization, to disseminate on a regular basis information on the composition of the highest decision-making bodies at the national, regional and international levels, disaggregated by sex, to assist national machinery for the advancement of women in developing similar information at the central, regional and local levels, and to promote the exchange of experience between national machinery;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General urgently to intensify his efforts to increase the number of women employees throughout the United Nations system, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/5. Physical violence against detained women that is specific to their sex

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with grave concern the continuing pattern of physical violence against women, cases of rape, sexual abuse and other instances of violent treatment while detained, to which the Commission on the Status of Women drew attention at its thirty-fourth session,

Considering that women are especially vulnerable to sexual violence,

Recalling its resolutions 76 (V) of 5 August 1947, 304 I (XI) of 14 and 17 July 1950, 1984/19 of 24 May 1984 and 1986/29 of 23 May 1986,

Recalling also its resolutions 1980/39 of 2 May 1980 and 1983/27 of 26 May 1983, by which it reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission to consider communications relating to the status of women, including the replies of Governments thereon, if any, and to draw to the attention of the Council emerging trends and patterns so that the Council might decide what action to take,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States that have not yet done so to take appropriate measures urgently, as necessary, to eradicate acts of physical violence against detained women;

2. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to submit to the Secretary-General a report on legislative and other measures they have taken, as applicable, to prevent physical violence against detained women that is specific to their sex, so as to enable him to report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session, in 1992;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Commission at its thirty-sixth session prepared on the basis of reports received from Member States;

4. *Requests* the Commission to continue to consider communications relating to the status of women and to make recommendations thereon to the Council, if necessary.

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1990/6. Women and children in Namibia

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the independence of Namibia, proclaimed on 21 March 1990,

Bearing in mind the tremendous responsibilities that the Government of that newly independent country will face,

Recalling the active role played by Namibian women in the struggle for liberation and independence,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Commission on the Status of Women for its support in the struggle for Namibian independence;

2. *Recognizes* the sustained efforts of Namibian women to achieve full and equal participation with men in political, social and economic activities and to continue their contribution to the construction of a free and independent Namibia;

3. *Appeals* to the international community to provide financial, technical and other forms of assistance to enable the Government of Namibia to implement measures aimed at improving the condition of women and children in that country;

4. *Urges* governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to make resources available to assist in the rehabilitation and resettlement of returning Namibian women and children.

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1990/7. Central American women: equality, development and peace

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/35 of 24 May 1989 on women and peace in Central America,

Bearing in mind the progress made in the implementation of the commitments reached by the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,[8] and the joint declarations adopted by those Presidents at Alajuela, Costa Rica,[9] at Costa del Sol, El Salvador[10] and, in particular, at Tela, Honduras,[11]

Convinced of the exceptional importance to the peoples of Central America, in particular the women, of the achievement of peace, reconciliation, development and social justice in the region, and the recognition of their economic, social, cultural, political and civil rights,

Considering that the problems connected with the economic, social and political situation of the Central American region severely affect the living conditions and welfare levels of the population in general and of women in poverty and their children, in particular,

Considering the importance of the role that Central American women play or should play in the development of the countries of the region, as well as in the peace process and the preservation of national sovereignty,

Considering also that the intensity of the crisis in the region has caused women's associations to postpone their efforts to obtain social equality for Central American women,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 42/231 of 12 May 1988, 43/210 of 20 December 1988 and 44/182 of 19 December 1989 on the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America,[12]

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the progress made in the implementation of the commitments made in the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting and in subsequent agreements;

2. *Again calls upon* the Presidents of the Central American countries to persevere in their joint efforts to reach peace in Central America and to ensure favourable conditions for the full implementation in the region of the objectives of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[2] and requests the international community to support those efforts;

3. *Urges* all States to support the peace efforts, fully respecting the principles of self-determination and non-intervention;

4. *Urges* the Central American Governments to intensify their efforts to guarantee education, health, housing and employment to women on equal terms with men;

5. *Appeals* to the Central American Governments to facilitate and promote the adoption and full implementation of laws on the protection and social promotion of women;

6. *Also appeals* to the Central American Governments to promote the participation of women in the development of societies based on equality, peace, self-determination and social justice;

7. *Recommends* to the Secretary-General the reinforcement of the Special Plan on Economic Co-operation for Central America with concrete activities supporting the advancement of Central American women;

8. *Urges* the international community to take into consideration the specific needs and interests of Central American women in the programmes of technical, economic and financial co-operation for the region;

9. *Urges* women's organizations, national and international, governmental and non-governmental, to play an active role in the democratization, peace and development processes in Central America.

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[8] A/42/521-S/19085, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987,* document S/19085.

[9] A/42/911-S/19447, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988,* document S/19447.

[10] A/44/140-S/20491, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989,* document S/20491.

[11] See A/44/451-S/20778; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989,* document S/20778.

[12] A/42/949, annex.

1990/8. Communications concerning the status of women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 76 (V) of 5 August 1947 and 304 I (XI) of 14 and 17 July 1950, which continue to form the basis for the mandate of the Commission on the Status of Women to receive at each of its regular sessions a list of confidential and non-confidential communications relating to the status of women,

Taking into consideration its resolution 1983/27 of 26 May 1983, in which it reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission to consider confidential and non-confidential communications on the status of women and authorized the Commission to appoint a working group to consider the communications and prepare a report to the Commission on them,

Recalling its resolution 1986/29 of 23 May 1986, in which it requested the Commission to continue to consider communications relating to the status of women and to make recommendations thereon to the Council, if necessary,

Reaffirming that discrimination against women is incompatible with human dignity and that women and men should participate on the basis of equality, irrespective of race or creed, in the social, economic and political processes of their countries,

Recognizing that the mandate of the Commission to consider communications on the status of women is crucial to its central role in monitoring and formulating recommendations to further the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[2] and strengthens its ability to fulfil other functions under its mandate regarding the elimination of discrimination against women,

Requests the Secretary-General to examine, in consultation with Governments, the existing mechanisms for communications on the status of women, in order to ensure that such communications receive effective and appropriately co-ordinated consideration in view of their role in the work on the elimination of discrimination against women carried out by the Commission on the Status of Women, and to report thereon to the Commission at its thirty-fifth session.

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1990/9. Second report on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1988/22 of 26 May 1988, by which it established a comprehensive reporting system for the quinquennial review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Taking note of the first report of the Secretary-General[13] on progress made at the national, regional and international levels in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Bearing in mind the obstacles encountered in the preparation of that report, in particular the inadequate response to the questionnaire on progress at the national level,

Aware of the need for disaggregated information on the situation of women, in particular in developing countries,

Aware that gender-based statistics produced by the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and corresponding bodies in the United Nations system should facilitate more serious research at all levels in the years to come,

Concerned that financial resources for activities related to the advancement of women in the United Nations system have not increased,

Bearing in mind the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies,[14]

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to base the second report on progress made in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women on national reports and available analyses of statistical data in the United Nations system and in other pertinent governmental and non-governmental organizations;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session a report containing:

(*a*) Information on data that will be used in the formulation of the second report;

(*b*) An outline of the second report, in which special emphasis should be given to the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies[14] in particular those referring to the status of women in developing countries.

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1990/10. Integration of women in the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 44/169 of 19 December 1989, the annex to which contains an outline for the elaboration of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

Recognizing that a major theme of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[2] particularly of paragraphs 109 to 111 thereof, is the role of women in development,

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[13] E/CN.6/1990/5.

[14] See resolution 1990/15, annex.

Stressing the critical role played by women in the development process, and that women constitute 50 per cent of available human resources,

Noting that the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, established by the General Assembly by its resolution 43/182 of 20 December 1988, will elaborate the outline, with a view to finalizing the international development strategy in 1990,

1. *Recommends* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade identify strategies for ensuring that women's needs and their contribution to the development process are reflected in all aspects of the international development strategy, including human resource development and economic growth;

2. *Also recommends* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee, in finalizing the international development strategy, consider measures to ensure the full and effective participation of women in development, taking into consideration Council resolution 1989/105, paragraph 11, of 27 July 1989, as well as relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session;[15]

3. *Urges* Member States to give special attention to the role of women in development when preparing their contributions to the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to finalize the international development strategy and, in this regard, to consult with national machinery and the non-governmental organizations concerned with women in development;

4. *Decides* that the Commission on the Status of Women should monitor the implementation of the international development strategy as it pertains to women and development in the context of its review of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

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1990/11. Situation of Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of a mission of experts to Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic to investigate the condition of Palestinian women and children,[16]

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[2] in particular paragraph 260 thereof,

Recalling also its resolutions 1988/25 of 26 May 1988 and 1989/34 of 24 May 1989,

Expressing concern at the persistent refusal of Israel to respect the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[17]

Deeply alarmed at the critical situation of Palestinian women and children in the occupied Palestinian territory, which is profoundly influenced by the consequences of continued Israeli military occupation,

Dismayed at the continuation of the oppressive practices of Israel, including collective punishment, curfews, demolition of houses, closure of schools and universities, confiscation of land and measures that are particularly harmful to the Palestinian women and children in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Deeply alarmed by the practice of Israel of settling new waves of Jewish immigrants in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, which is illegal and contravenes the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention,

1. *Reaffirms* that the basic improvement of the living conditions of the Palestinian women, their advancement, full equality and self-reliance can only be achieved through an end to the occupation and the attainment of their right to return to their homes, their right to self-determination and their right to establish an independent State in accordance with United Nations resolutions;

2. *Reaffirms also* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian people in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. *Strongly condemns* the oppressive Israeli measures against the *intifadah* and the consequent suffering experienced by Palestinian women and their families in the occupied Palestinian territory;

4. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to monitor the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in particular paragraph 260, which concerns assistance to Palestinian women and children inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territory;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the experts continue to monitor and investigate further the situation of Palestinian women and children inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territory, and to ensure that their report is submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fifth session;

6. *Requests* governmental, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, including organizations of the United Nations system, to encourage and assist in existing income-generating activities for Palestinian women and in the creation of new jobs;

7. *Requests* that Palestinian women be assisted in the creation of a women's centre that would provide possibilities for child care, educational discussion, cultural activities, women's solidarity and small-scale production;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the mission of experts to Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic[16] in order to alleviate the situation of Palestinian women in the occupied Palestinian territory;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the recommen-

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[15] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 5* (E/1990/25), chap. I.

[16] E/CN.6/1990/10.

[17] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

dations and conclusions contained in the report of the mission of experts, taking into consideration all available information, including reports of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and its expert missions, reports of meetings, as appropriate, and information from Governments and non-governmental organizations.

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1990/12. World conference on women to be held in 1995

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 35/10 C of 3 November 1980, on special conferences of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 1987/20 of 26 May 1987, in which it recommended that world conferences to review and appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women be held during the decade of the 1990s, on a date to be determined by the General Assembly not later than 1990, and in 2000,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/77 of 8 December 1989, requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider at its session in 1990 the question of holding in 1995 a world conference on women, at the lowest possible cost, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session,

Bearing in mind that in its resolution 1987/20 the Council decided that the Commission on the Status of Women would be designated the preparatory body for those world conferences,

Convinced that without a major international event by which to focus national attention on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, the review and appraisal to take place in 1995 will not be given sufficient priority,

Reaffirming the continuing validity of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, including the interrelationship between equality, development and peace, and stressing the need to ensure their full implementation by the year 2000,

1. *Recommends* that a world conference on women be held in 1995;

2. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women, as the preparatory body for the world conference, to include preparations for the conference in its regular work programme during the period 1991-1995 under the item concerning the monitoring of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include the relevant costs of preparing for and convening the world conference in the programme budget for the bienniums 1992-1993 and 1994-1995, within the respective budgetary limits;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make proposals on the preparation and convening of the world conference for submission to the Commission at its thirty-fifth session.

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1990/13. Women and children under *apartheid*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/33 of 24 May 1989,

Noting the concern of women throughout the world about the continuing degradation and abuse to which African women and children are subjected daily by the white minority régime of South Africa,

Recalling that this concern was expressed in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[2] which also contain proposals for various forms of assistance to be rendered to women and children inside South Africa and to those who have become refugees,

Recognizing that the inhuman exploitation and dispossession of the African people by the white minority régime is directly responsible for the appalling conditions in which African women and children live,

Also recognizing that the equality of women cannot be achieved without the success of the struggle towards a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

1. *Commends* the tenacity and bravery of those women both inside and outside South Africa who have resisted oppression, who have been detained, tortured or killed, and of those whose husbands, children and other relatives have been detained, tortured or killed and who, despite this, have remained steadfast in their opposition to the racist régime;

2. *Acknowledges* the efforts of those Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have campaigned for and applied sanctions against the racist régime;

3. *Welcomes* recent developments in South Africa, in particular the unbanning of political organizations and the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners;

4. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all other political prisoners and detainees, among whom are many women and children;

5. *Condemns unequivocally* the South African régime for the imposition of the state of emergency, the forcible separation of black families and the detention and imprisonment of women and children;

6. *Urges* the international community not to relax sanctions against South Africa until all the provisions of the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, and contained in the annex thereto, are met;

7. *Appeals* to all countries to support educational, health and social welfare programmes for women and children under *apartheid*;

8. *Appeals* to the international community for increased assistance for women and children refugees in southern Africa;

9. *Calls upon* the international community to encourage the atmosphere for dialogue prevailing in South Africa;

10. *Urges* Member States and United Nations bodies, in consultation with national liberation movements, to give effect forthwith to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women that deal with women and children under *apartheid*, giving particular attention to education, health, vocational training and employment opportunities and to the strengthening of the women's sections of liberation movements;

11. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to work closely with women in the liberation movements in order to disseminate information and to ensure a proper assessment of the needs and aspirations of the women and children living under *apartheid*;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fifth session a report on the progress made in achieving those goals.

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1990/14. Action to increase awareness of the slow progress in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[18] on progress made at the national, regional and international levels in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Aware of the fact that, although some progress was reported in the area of *de jure* equality, progress in *de facto* equality is slow in both developing and developed countries,

Deeply concerned about the seriousness of the situation in many developing countries, where economic stagnation or negative growth, continued population increase, the growing burden of debt, and reduction of public expenditures for social programmes as part of unavoidable adjustment-oriented policies have further constrained the opportunities for women to improve their situation,

Alarmed by trends, in particular in some developing countries, that suggest that there has been a regression in the status of women in education, employment and health, and that there has been slow or no progress in achieving the full integration of women in development or the full participation of women in efforts to promote peace,

Conscious of the fact that, in many countries, the national machinery for the advancement of women lacks the necessary technology and resources to gather and disseminate information or to formulate policies in favour of women,

Taking into account the fact that in many countries the issue of the advancement of women is receiving low priority,

Bearing in mind the role assigned to the United Nations system in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[2]

1. *Urges* Governments to make renewed commitments to implement the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women by strengthening their national machinery and increasing the resources devoted to programmes for the advancement of women;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a world-wide educational campaign to increase awareness of the obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, in particular:

(*a*) Obstacles to *de facto* equality in political participation and decision-making;

(*b*) Obstacles to the advancement of women in education, employment and health, in particular in developing countries, giving special attention to problems confronted by women living in extreme poverty, rural women and women in the informal sector of the economy;

(*c*) Obstacles to the participation of women in the peace process;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1991, through the Commission on the Status of Women, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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1990/15. Recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the year 2000

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1987/18 of 26 May 1987, in which it affirmed the appropriateness of a five-year cycle of review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Having reviewed the discussion held by the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session on the report of the Secretary-General[18] on progress at the national, regional and international levels in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies,

1. *Adopts* the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Urges* Governments and international and non-governmental organizations to implement the recommendations;

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[18] E/CN.6/1990/5.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give wide distribution to the recommendations and conclusions;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include information on the implementation of the recommendations in his biennial monitoring report and in the report on the second regular review and appraisal of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies.

ANNEX

Recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

I. INCREASING THE PACE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

1. After five years of implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, and one third of the time set for achieving the objectives has elapsed, obstacles remain. Although the continued efforts of women throughout the world to achieve equality, development and peace have begun to have an effect at the grass-roots level, their efforts have yet to be translated into improvements in the daily lives of most women. This success is largely invisible: it is not yet reflected in official statistics and not always found in government policy. The entrenched resistance to women's advancement and the reduction of resources available for change that has accompanied the world economic situation in the late 1980s have meant that there has been a loss of impetus and even stagnation in some areas where more progress would have been expected.

2. The pace of implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies must be improved in the crucial last decade of the twentieth century. The cost to societies of failing to implement the Strategies will be high in terms of slowed economic and social development, misuse of human resources and reduced progress for society as a whole. For this reason, immediate steps should be taken to remove the most serious obstacles to the implementation of the Strategies.

A. *Equality*

3. The interdependence of the different political and social sectors on the one hand, and the legal and social situation on the other, needs to be recognized. However, *de jure* equality constitutes only the first step towards *de facto* equality. Most countries have enacted legal measures to ensure that women have equal opportunities before the law, that is, *de jure* equality. But *de facto* as well as *de jure* discrimination continues and visible political and economic commitment by Governments and non-governmental organizations will be required to eliminate it. One obstacle to eliminating *de facto* discrimination is that most women and men are not aware of women's legal rights or do not fully understand the legal and administrative systems through which they must be implemented. Some affirmative action measures require legal bases which still need to be created.

Recommendation I. Governments, in association with women's organizations and other non-governmental organizations, should take steps on a priority basis to inform women and men of women's rights under international conventions and national law and to prepare or continue campaigns for women's "legal literacy" using formal and non-formal education at all levels, the mass media and other means; efforts to this end should have been undertaken by 1994.

The work of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women should be widely publicized through forms of communication that are accessible to women in order to make them aware of their rights. National reports to the Committee should be widely disseminated within the respective countries and discussed by governmental and non-governmental organizations. Organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should be requested to examine national experience in promoting legal literacy with a view to assisting Governments, non-governmental organizations and women's movements in mounting successful campaigns.

Recommendation II. Governments should take steps to put legal equality into practice, including measures to provide a link between individual women and official machinery such as the establishment of offices of ombudsmen or similar systems. Where possible, access to legal redress by collective and individual legal action by national machinery and non-governmental organizations should be facilitated in order to assist women in ensuring the implementation of their rights.

4. There is abundant evidence that practices denigrating the role and potential of women continue to constitute obstacles in many countries. Whether reflected in stereotyped images of male and female roles in textbooks or in the glorification of traditional roles in the mass media, the perpetuation of such images retards women's advancement by providing justification for an unequal *status quo*.

Recommendation III. In the area of education, both formal and non-formal, Governments should promote the training of teachers on gender issues, co-education and professional counselling. Governments should complete the revision of textbooks expeditiously, if possible by 1995, in accordance with national law and practice, in order to eliminate sex-biased presentations and should, in conjunction with women's groups, take steps to reduce the stereotyping of women in the mass media, whether by self-policing on the part of the media or by other measures.

Governments, non-governmental organizations, women's groups and all other entities concerned should take steps to amend formal and informal educational systems at all levels to promote change in the psychological, social and traditional practices that are the foundation of the *de facto* obstacles to women's progress.

The United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other appropriate organizations of the United Nations system should continue to analyse the extent and effects of stereotyping of women and implement innovative programmes to combat it.

5. Women have always been an important part of the work-force and their role will continue to grow with development, industrialization, economic necessity and the expansion of women's access to the economy. In most countries, however, the participation of women and men in the economy continues to be unequal, characterized by job segregation, insufficient training opportunities, unequal pay for work of equal value, inadequate career prospects and lack of full participation in economic decision-making.

Recommendation IV. Governments, non-governmental organizations and private-sector enterprises should take special measures to increase the proportion of women involved in economic decision-making, including studies on the incidence of women in such positions in the public and private sectors, the promotion of training programmes, analysis of alternative policies to provide women with careers leading to economic decision-making, and the adjustment of national legislation.

The United Nations should study the incidence of women in economic decision-making world-wide, analyse innovative national programmes to increase the proportion of women in economic decision-making positions and publicize the results, within existing resources.

Recommendation V. Governments and other appropriate parties should make efforts to increase the number of women in paid employment, including the adoption of measures to eliminate sex segregation in the labour market and to improve women's working conditions. Governments and other appropriate parties should collect, maintain and improve statistics showing the relative remuneration of women and men. They should renew their efforts to close the gap between women's and men's pay, possibly by 1995, and take special measures to address the principle of equal pay for work of equal value. They should also take concrete steps to measure the economic value of women's unpaid work with a view to taking it into account in national policies by 1995.

The United Nations system should complete work on methodological aspects of measuring pay inequities between women and men, unpaid work and work in the informal sector and should publish studies of countries where such measurements have been made.

6. That women are grossly underrepresented in political decision-making has been amply documented. This means that decisions on public policies that affect women's equality are still in the hands of men, who may not have the same incentive to pursue them as women. Despite indications that in some countries women, by voting for candidates or parties that promise to promote their interests, are beginning to decide the outcome of elections, the incidence of women in parliaments, political parties and in formal Government is still low. The si-

tuation will persist unless more women stand and are selected for office and are allowed to begin careers leading to senior management positions in the public sector and until women exercise their voting power in their own interests as well as in the interests of society.

7. The number of women in decision-making positions in intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should be increased. Efforts should also be made to ensure women's participation in the process of selection and enrolment.

Recommendation VI. All civil service regulations should have clear statements on practices of recruitment, appointment, promotion, leave entitlement, training and development, and other conditions of service.

Governments, political parties, trade unions and professional and other representative groups should each aim at targets to increase the proportion of women in leadership positions to at least 30 per cent by 1995, with a view to achieving equal representation between women and men by the year 2000, and should institute recruitment and training programmes to prepare women for those positions.

Governments, political parties, trade unions and women's organizations should be encouraged to establish a list of qualified women which could be used to fill vacant positions. The importance of training women in the skills necessary for political and administrative careers should also be recognized.

The Interregional Consultation on Women in Public Life, to be held in September 1991, should have maximum participation by Governments and non-governmental organizations and should elaborate for the first half of the decade an agenda for political action that will mobilize all women to participate actively in the political process.

The United Nations Secretariat, in co-operation with other institutions and in collaboration with Governments, should further develop and disseminate an accessible data base on the composition of the highest decision-making bodies at the national, regional and international levels, disaggregated by sex. The United Nations system could assist national Governments to set up such data bases.

B. *Development*

8. The experience of the past five years has confirmed the view expressed at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985, that the advancement of women is not possible without development, and that without the advancement of women, development itself will be difficult to achieve.

9. Unfortunately, women in most developing countries were adversely affected by an overall economic crisis produced by the debt problem, deteriorating terms of trade, protectionism, internal imbalances and unequal patterns of income distribution. For the majority of women, economic and social developments during the 1980s have not resulted in the benefits anticipated at the beginning of the decade. On the contrary, there has been a dramatic reduction of economic development and the adjustment-oriented policies adopted have led to a serious reduction of public expenditure on education, health and housing. Those circumstances have affected the condition of women in a variety of negative ways.

10. An economic environment of growth with equitable distribution, both at the national level and in the international economic system, is essential, as is the recognition of women's full participation. The feminization of poverty reflects the underlying structural problems faced by women in the midst of economic change. Prevailing economic policies at the national and international levels have frequently failed to take into account potential negative effects on women or women's potential contribution and have accordingly not succeeded.

Recommendation VII. In order to help revitalize economic growth, international economic and social co-operation, together with sound economic policies, should be pursued. Structural adjustment and other economic reform measures should be designed and implemented so as to promote the full participation of women in the development process, while avoiding the negative economic and social effects. They should be accompanied by policies giving women equal access to credit, productive inputs, markets and decision-making and this should be incorporated fully into national economic policy and planning.

The international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade should take full account of women's contribution and potential and this should be an important part of monitoring its implementation. Relevant organizations of the United Nations system should continue to examine the effects of national and international economic policies on social progress, in particular the condition of women in developing countries.

11. The incorporation of women into the labour force has occurred on a scale unimaginable 30 years ago. Nevertheless, given unfavourable economic conditions in developing countries, the majority of women remain or are increasing in number in the informal sector of the economy.

Recommendation VIII. Governmental policies, non-governmental action and international co-operation should be directed towards supporting programmes to improve the living conditions of women in the informal sector.

These programmes should contribute, among other things, to the incorporation into the informal sector of appropriate technologies which could increase production in that sector and make domestic and international markets more accessible. Women in the informal sector should be encouraged to organize themselves so that they know their rights and are able to obtain the necessary support to exercise them.

Appropriate organizations at the international level should gather more detailed and accurate information related to women in the informal sector in order to identify the most efficient measures to ameliorate their condition.

12. Women are overrepresented among the poor because of the factors deriving from existing inequality between men and women in most societies. The number of women living in extreme poverty in many countries has increased during the period under review.

Recommendation IX. Governments, non-governmental organizations and international organizations should take concrete measures to eradicate poverty. These measures should have a multi-purpose approach and include educational skills and training designed to generate productive activities.

13. Since 1970, there has been a significant expansion in women's access to education, which has proved to be an important means of equipping women to play a full and equal role in society. Although some regions have achieved equality in access to education, considerable progress remains to be achieved in most developing countries at all levels of education, including universal primary education. Moreover, although improved access of girls to education is gradually eliminating illiteracy among the young, gender-related differences in illiteracy among adults continue to constitute an obstacle to women's legal, economic, social and political empowerment by denying women an essential tool for acquiring knowledge and skills. In addition, women who have access to education are often channelled into traditionally female specialities. Of particular concern for the future is the achievement of women's access to science and technology through education and training, which is now limited by budgetary constraints, especially in developing countries.

Recommendation X. Governments that have not already done so should reorient resources to ensure women's equal access to education and training at all levels and in all fields and, in collaboration with women's groups and non-governmental organizations, should make special efforts to remove all gender-related differences in adult literacy by the year 2000. Programmes should be established to ensure that parents and teachers provide equal educational opportunities for girls and boys. In particular, encouragement should be given to promoting the study by girls of scientific and technological subjects, particularly those corresponding to national development priorities, and to preparing girls for full participation in the economy and in public life. In order to fulfil these commitments, appropriate measures should be taken at the national and international levels to ensure revitalization of growth on a long-term basis.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other organizations of the United Nations system should give special priority to eliminating female illiteracy and to monitoring efforts to ensure that women have equal access to all levels of education and training.

14. The importance of food security and the critical role of women as producers of food — both domestic and cash crops — are indisputably recognized; none the less, the conditions of rural women are improving at a slow pace and in some cases have even deteriorated. Projects on their behalf have generally met with limited success. The main reasons are insufficient human and financial expertise, the lack of a country-wide network of regional or local branches of government agencies and the lack of technical expertise. All of these factors have been aggravated in developing countries by the current economic crisis, which has shifted resources to export-oriented farmers and deprived rural women of vital inputs and infrastructure.

Recommendation XI. Governments should take particular steps to ensure that new technologies are accessible to women and that women participate in the design and application of those technologies.

Recommendation XII. Governments and non-governmental organizations should adopt empowerment rather than welfare strategies to support women in their role as agricultural producers, with a view to improving their economic and social situation and to integrating them into mainstream agricultural development. Priority should be accorded to projects aimed at guaranteeing access of rural women to technology, credit, training, trade marketing, management and improved agricultural infrastructure and control of the use of land.

The United Nations system, mainly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, should collaborate with Governments in identifying and providing inputs that are needed to support the agricultural productive capacity of women.

The United Nations system should develop new methods of promoting the transfer of science and technology to women.

15. Since the beginning of the 1980s, there has been a decline in the standard of health and nutrition of women in parts of every developing region due, *inter alia,* to a decline in per capita expenditure on health. This is a particularly alarming situation since maternal and neonatal health are crucial to infant survival. Infant and child mortality rates have been rising in a number of countries after having declined for decades.

Recommendation XIII. Governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and the public in general should be aware of the decline in women's health in developing countries. Improvement of women's health by the provision of appropriate and accessible health services should be a priority within the goal of health for all by the year 2000.[19]

Women constitute the majority of health care workers in most countries. They should be enabled to play a much larger role in decision-making for health. Governments, international non-governmental organizations and women's organizations should undertake programmes aimed at improving women's health by ensuring access to adequate maternal and child health care, family planning, safe motherhood programmes, nutrition, programmes for female-specific diseases and other primary health care services in relation to the goal of health for all by the year 2000.

The World Health Organization and other organizations of the United Nations system should further develop emergency programmes to cope with the deteriorating conditions of women's health mainly in developing countries, with particular attention to nutrition, maternal health care and sanitation.

16. Women's access to information and services relating to population and family planning are improving only slowly in most countries. A woman's ability to control her own fertility continues to be a major factor enabling her to protect her health, achieve her personal objectives and ensure the strength of her family. All women should be in a position to plan and organize their lives.

Recommendation XIV. Governments, non-governmental organizations and women's movements should develop programmes to enable women to implement their decisions on the timing and spacing of their children. These programmes should include population education programmes linked to women's rights and the role of women in development, as well as the sharing of family responsibilities by men and boys. Social services should be provided to help women reconcile family and employment requirements.

Family planning programmes should be developed or extended to enable women to implement their decisions on the timing and spacing of their children and for safe motherhood.

The United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Health Organization and other organizations of the United Nations system should develop collaborative programmes to link the role of women in development to questions related to population.

17. During the past five years, women's health, both physical and psychological, has been increasingly affected in many countries by the consumption and abuse of alcohol, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Recommendation XV. Governments and other competent national authorities should establish national policies and programmes on women's health with respect to the consumption and abuse of alcohol, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Strong preventive as well as rehabilitative measures should be taken.

In addition, efforts should be intensified to reduce occupational health hazards faced by women and to discourage illicit drug use.

18. The emergence, since the Nairobi Conference, of new threats to the health and status of women, such as the alarming increase in sexually transmitted diseases and the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) pandemic, requires urgent action from both medical and social institutions.

Recommendation XVI. Greater attention is also needed with respect to the issue of women and AIDS. Efforts in this regard should be an integral part of the World Health Organization Global Programme on AIDS. Urgent action and action-oriented research are also required by social institutions at all levels, in particular the United Nations system, national AIDS committees and non-governmental organizations, to inform women of the threat of AIDS to their health and status.

19. Urbanization, migration and economic changes have increased the proportion of families headed by women and the number of women entering the labour force. These women have experienced increasing difficulties in harmonizing their economic role with the demands on them to provide care for children and dependants. The double burden, rather than being reduced by greater sharing between spouses, has increased. Unless it is reduced, women will not be able to play their full and fair role in development.

Recommendation XVII. Governments and other appropriate bodies should, by 1995, establish social support measures with the aim of facilitating the combination of parental and other caring responsibilities and paid employment, including policies for the provision of services and measures to increase the sharing of such responsibilities by men and women and to deal with specific problems of female-headed households that include dependants.

The United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Children's Fund and other appropriate organizations of the United Nations system should, as part of the International Year of the Family in 1994, make a special effort to analyse the issues of caring for children and dependants and sharing domestic, parental and other caring responsibilities, including the appraisal of national experience.

20. The issue of the environment affects the lives of everyone, women and men alike. Women's participation in making decisions on the environment is limited despite the high level of concern women express for the issue and their involvement in it. Women's concern for the environment in all its aspects can be an important force for a general mobilization of women that may have an impact on other areas, including equality and peace.

Recommendation XVIII. Governments should make efforts to involve individual women and women's groups in making decisions on the environment. Educational programmes should be developed on environmental issues and their relation to daily life.

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992, should consider dealing with the issue of women and the environment with a view, *inter alia,* to mobilizing women at both the national and international levels and to ensuring that the experience and knowledge of women are fully taken into account.

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[19] See General Assembly resolution 36/43.

21. The progress made in disarmament negotiations is welcomed. It is noted that this has not been matched by progress in social and economic development.

Recommendation XIX. Governments are urged to consider redirecting possible savings from disarmament to the improvement of social and economic development, including women's development.

C. *Peace*

22. Despite the progress made in some areas, international, regional and national conflicts persist, and women continue to number among their main victims. At the same time, women are no more prominent among those making decisions on conflicts than in the past.

Recommendation XX. Governments should be encouraged to increase the participation of women in the peace process at the decision-making level, including them as part of delegations to negotiate international agreements relating to peace and disarmament and establishing a target for the number of women participating in such delegations.

The United Nations and the international non-governmental organizations concerned should continue to monitor and support greater involvement of women in the peace process.

Recommendation XXI. In the context of an increased effort to resolve the long-standing conflicts affecting Palestinian and South African women, special efforts should be made to ensure that all women concerned fully participate in the peace process and in the construction of their societies. The reconstruction process should include as a priority special programmes of assistance to women. Such programmes should also be developed for the benefit of Namibian women.

23. The recognition that violence against women in the family and society is pervasive and cuts across lines of income, class and culture must be matched by urgent and effective steps to eliminate its incidence. Violence against women derives from their unequal status in society.

Recommendation XXII. Governments should take immediate measures to establish appropriate penalties for violence against women in the family, the work place and society. Governments and other relevant agencies should also undertake policies to prevent, control and reduce the impact of violence on women in the family, the work place and society. Governments and relevant agencies, women's organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector should develop appropriate correctional, educational and social services, including shelters, training programmes for law enforcement officers, the judiciary and health and social service personnel, as well as adequate deterrent and corrective measures. The number of women at all levels of law enforcement, legal assistance and the judicial system should be increased.

The United Nations system, Governments and non-governmental organizations should study the relationship between the portrayal of violence against women in the media and violence against women in the family and society, including possible effects of new transnational transmission technologies.

II. NATIONAL MACHINERY

24. The first few years of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies have emphasized the importance of national machinery for the advancement of women in promoting the integration of women's needs and concerns into government policies and programmes, in mobilizing grass-roots support and in providing information at the national and international levels. National machinery, despite resource limitations, has been a significant factor in keeping the Strategies alive in individual countries. The effectiveness of national machinery has been found to depend on the political commitment of Governments, as reflected in appropriate resource levels, institutional location, competence in technical fields and ability to use information. Improving all of these factors is an important means of eliminating other obstacles.

Recommendation XXIII. National machinery should be established in every State by 1995, should be given an institutional location allowing it to have a direct effect on government policy and should be provided with sufficient resources of its own to collect and disseminate information on the situation of women and on the potential consequences of government policies on women and to contribute to their advancement. National machinery should continue to develop coherent policies for the advancement of women as part of national priorities and plans.

The United Nations system should support national machinery by providing advisory, training and information services relating to planning and management, training methods, evaluation and the acquisition and use of information; it should encourage mutual assistance and exchange of experience between units of national machinery.

Recommendation XXIV. The United Nations system should, within the existing regular budget, allocate sufficient resources to enable it to meet national requests and maintain co-ordinated international activities at a level that will make possible the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. Additionally, voluntary contributions to this end are to be encouraged.

III. PRIORITY THEMES FOR THE PERIOD 1993-1996

25. Based on this analysis, the Commission on the Status of Women should examine key priority themes in each of the areas of equality, development and peace.

A. *Equality*

1. Increased awareness by women of their rights, including legal literacy.
2. Equal pay for work of equal value, including methodologies for measurement of pay inequities and work in the informal sector.
3. Equality in economic decision-making.
4. Elimination of stereotyping of women in the mass media.

B. *Development*

1. Women in extreme poverty: integration of women's concerns in national development planning.
2. Women in urban areas: population, nutrition and health factors for women in development, including migration, drug consumption and AIDS.
3. Promotion of literacy, education and training, including technological skills.
4. Child and dependant care, including sharing of work and family responsibilities.

C. *Peace*

1. Women and the peace process.
2. Measures to eradicate violence against women in the family and society.
3. Women in international decision-making.
4. Education for peace.

1990/16. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/43 of 24 May 1989, in which it took note of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its ninth session,[20]

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 44/60 of 8 December 1989, in which the Assembly took note of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities,[21]

Having considered the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute on its tenth session,[22]

Recognizing the significance of the global role of the Institute as the international research and training body for the advancement of women, which provides direction on issues related to women and development,

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[20] E/1989/46.

[21] A/44/416, annex.

[22] E/1990/34.

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its tenth session and the decisions contained therein;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* of the successful implementation of the programmes of the Institute, particularly its activities on statistics and indicators on women, including the role of women in the informal sector and the first phase of the long-term research programme on monitoring and evaluation methodologies for development programmes related to women, and its work on sectoral issues, especially water supply and sanitation, new and renewable sources of energy and communication for women and development;

3. *Takes note* of the programme of activities of the Institute for the biennium 1990-1991, approved by the Board of Trustees at its tenth session, and the commencement of work on methodological approaches in fields relating to women, the environment and sustainable development;

4. *Commends* the Institute for further strengthening its networking mode of operation, including increased co-operation between the Institute and the regional commissions, and for giving priority to the programming of parallel activities;

5. *Expresses its profound satisfaction* that on the tenth anniversary of its establishment, the Institute has proved itself to be an invaluable body of the United Nations in fulfilling the requirements of the Charter by promoting social progress through a reaffirmation of the equal rights of women and men and by furthering economic and social advancement;

6. *Reaffirms* that the Institute will continue its dual approach as an agent for sensitization on the role of women in the mainstream of development, and as a centre for specialized research, training and information, and for co-operation with other organizations with parallel interests within and outside the United Nations system;

7. *Recommends* that, given the growing role of research, training and information on women and development within and outside the United Nations system, the Institute continue to work on new methodological approaches in these fields;

8. *Expresses its appreciation,* on the tenth anniversary of the Institute, to those countries, both developed and developing, that have contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, thereby ensuring the implementation, continuity and expansion of the programmes of the Institute, to the host country and the Secretary-General for their support, and to the co-operating bodies within and outside the United Nations system for their collaboration with the activities of the Institute;

9. *Renews its appeal* to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other potential donors to continue making contributions and, to the extent possible, to increase their contributions to the Trust Fund.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/17. Elimination of discrimination against women in accordance with the aims of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, contained in the annex thereto,

Welcoming the events to mark and commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/73 of 8 December 1989 and Council resolution 1989/44 of 24 May 1989,

Taking note of resolution 34/6 of 8 March 1990 of the Commission on the Status of Women,[23]

Taking note also of the decisions adopted at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, on 6 February 1990,[24]

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its ninth session,[25]

Noting that the Committee agreed, in examining reports, to take due account of the different cultural and socio-economic systems of States parties to the Convention,

Noting with satisfaction the establishment of the practice of holding a pre-sessional working group three to five days prior to the Committee session,

Recalling that the World Health Organization has announced that the theme of World AIDS Day, 1 December 1990, will be "Women and AIDS",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its ninth session;

2. *Welcomes* the ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by an increasing number of Member States;

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[23] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 5* (E/1990/25), chap. I, sect. C.

[24] CEDAW/SP/17, sect. III.

[25] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/45/38 and Corr.1).

3. *Urges* all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

4. *Invites* States parties to the Convention to make every possible effort to submit their initial reports on its implementation, as well as their second and subsequent periodic reports, in accordance with article 18 of the Convention and the guidelines provided by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and to co-operate fully with the Committee in the presentation of their reports;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Committee to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports and to develop procedures and guidelines for the consideration of second and subsequent periodic reports, and strongly encourages the Committee to continue those efforts;

6. *Welcomes also,* in accordance with the Committee's general recommendation No. 11,[26] the initiatives taken to provide regional training courses for government officials on the preparation and drafting of reports of States parties, and urges the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations to support such initiatives;

7. *Recognizes* the special relevance of the periodic reports of States parties to the Convention to the efforts of the Commission on the Status of Women to review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[2] in those countries;

8. *Acknowledges* the efforts of the Secretary-General to provide secretariat staff and technical resources for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee;

9. *Shares the view* of the General Assembly that the Secretary-General should accord higher priority within existing resources to strengthening technical and substantive support for the Committee;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide for, facilitate and encourage, within existing resources, the dissemination of information relating to the Committee, its recommendations, the Convention and the concept of legal literacy, taking into account the Committee's own recommendations to this end;

11. *Recommends* that, whenever possible, sessions of the Committee be scheduled to allow for the timely transmission of the results of its work to the Commission on the Status of Women, for information, the same year.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/18. United Nations surveys of criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Convinced of the important role of criminal justice statistics in the informed management of all criminal justice operations and of the need for comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date criminal justice data bases at the national and international levels,

Recognizing the need to continue the work on United Nations criminal justice statistics by means of periodic surveys of crime trends, the operations of criminal justice systems and crime prevention strategies and to make those surveys as uncomplicated as possible, and recognizing the major contribution that the analysis of such surveys can make to the formulation and development of criminal justice programmes,

Recognizing also that the ongoing work on computerization of matters concerning crime and justice by Member States and the United Nations will enhance the potential of Member States to respond to such surveys,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1984/48 of 25 May 1984, and resolution 9 adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[27] in which the Secretary-General was requested to allocate existing resources to allow for the enhancement of efforts to establish and develop national statistical data bases on crime and the operations of criminal justice systems and to strengthen the work of the United Nations regional institutes in that field,

Believing that future surveys have to be simplified and undertaken more frequently and that the replies to them can be made more accurate,

1. *Recommends* that the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies should be simplified, that it should cover the period 1987-1990 and that subsequent surveys should be carried out at two-year and ultimately one-year intervals;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to endeavour to provide more complete responses to the Fourth United Nations Survey;

3. *Invites* the United Nations regional and interregional institutes, in co-operation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, to review the preparation of the survey questionnaire and the analysis and publication of the results;

4. *Invites* Member States, through the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence or in other ways, to provide financial assistance to countries for the creation and maintenance of criminal justice data bases, at the national and international levels, and to provide the necessary expertise or appropriate international analysis and policy recommendations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his progress report on United Nations activities in crime prevention and criminal justice, to be submitted to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its twelfth session, to make proposals for improving the number and quality of responses to the Fourth United Nations Survey and for publishing the results of such surveys in the regular reports on the state of crime and justice in the world;

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[26] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/44/38), para. 392.

[27] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E.

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to convene a meeting, during the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to consider the revision of the survey questionnaire, and invites Governments to include in their national delegations persons suited to that task;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in particular through the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Statistical Office, and in co-operation with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat, to provide assistance to the regional institutes so that training programmes may be organized for criminal justice statisticians and others involved in the preparation of the replies to the surveys with a view to increasing the rate of response;

8. *Decides* that the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control should review the results of the periodic surveys with a view to including them in regular United Nations technical publications on the state of crime and justice in the world.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/19. Technical co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as proclaimed in the Charter, is to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Convinced that, within the framework of development, crime prevention and criminal justice should be guided by respect for the principles proclaimed in the Caracas Declaration[28] and the Milan Plan of Action,[29] the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order,[30] and other pertinent instruments adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Convinced also that concerted efforts in all areas will lead to the practical application of these principles, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that the deteriorating socio-economic situation in some countries demands the aid of the international community, in all areas, within the framework of freely concluded bilateral or multilateral conventions,

Emphasizing the usefulness of regional and interregional co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as fostered by the United Nations regional and interregional institutes and other such organizations that work closely with the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the statutory establishment of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and reaffirming the vital role the Institute is called upon to play in assisting the African region in the formulation and implementation of appropriate crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes,

Acknowledging the economic constraints on the States members of the African region to meet their financial obligations to the Institute to enable it to start operations and to implement its mandate,

Aware of the conditions attached to funding by the United Nations Development Programme, which would limit the staffing, administrative and operational capabilities of the Institute,

Convinced that the viability of the Institute requires adequate funding on a predictable, assured and continuous basis,

1. *Recommends* that the international community, working through bilateral or multilateral arrangements, provide Member States, at their request, with necessary assistance, in order to contribute to the establishment of the infrastructure required for crime prevention and criminal justice;

2. *Invites* Member States to increase their co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice by expanding their operational activities in this area;

3. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme to provide adequate funding for the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on a predictable, assured and continuous basis, for a minimum of six years, subject to biennial evaluation of performance of the Institute by its Board and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;

4. *Urges* Governments to provide supplementary financial and technical support so as to enable the United Nations to help developing countries in their efforts to identify, analyse, follow up and evaluate crime trends, to formulate crime prevention and control strategies that are effective and in harmony with their national development plans, priorities and objectives, and to implement criminal justice policies with a view to ensuring respect for United Nations principles and standards in this area;

5. *Invites* Member States to include crime prevention and criminal justice policies in their planning process, particularly when formulating national development plans, so as to reduce the human, social and economic costs associated with criminality and delinquency, and to allocate sufficient funds to the activities of the criminal justice system, paying appropriate attention to research and training;

6. *Urges* the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat and other financial organizations to continue to provide financial support and assistance within their programme of technical co-operation activities;

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[28] General Assembly resolution 35/171, annex.

[29] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. A.

[30] *Ibid.*, sect. B.

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its twelfth session of the measures taken by the Member States to achieve the objectives of the present resolution.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/20. Prison education

The Economic and Social Council,

Affirming the right of everyone to education, as enshrined in article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[31] and in articles 13 to 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[32]

Recalling rule 77 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[33] which states, *inter alia,* that provision shall be made for the further education of all prisoners capable of profiting thereby, that the education of illiterates and young prisoners shall be compulsory and that the education of prisoners shall be integrated with the educational system of the country so far as practicable,

Recalling also rule 22.1 of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules),[34] which states that professional education, in-service training, refresher courses and other appropriate modes of instruction shall be utilized to establish and maintain the necessary professional competence of all personnel dealing with juvenile cases, and rule 26, which stresses the role of education and vocational training for all juveniles in custody,

Bearing in mind the long-standing concern of the United Nations about the humanization of criminal justice and the protection of human rights and about the importance of education in the development of the individual and the community,

Bearing in mind also that human dignity is an inherent, inviolable quality of every human being and a precondition for education aiming at the development of the whole person,

Bearing in mind further that 1990, the year in which the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders is to be held, is also International Literacy Year,[35] the objectives of which are directly relevant to the individual needs of prisoners,

Noting with appreciation the significant efforts made by the United Nations, in preparing for the Eighth Congress, to give more recognition to prison education,[36]

1. *Recommends* that Member States, appropriate institutions, educational counselling services and other organizations should promote prison education, *inter alia,* by:

(*a*) Providing penal institutions with educators and accompanying services and raising the educational level of prison personnel;

(*b*) Developing professional selection procedures and staff training and supplying the necessary resources and equipment;

(*c*) Encouraging the provision and expansion of educational programmes for offenders in and outside prisons;

(*d*) Developing education suitable to the needs and abilities of prisoners and in conformity with the demands of society;

2. *Also recommends* that Member States should:

(*a*) Provide various types of education that would contribute significantly to crime prevention, resocialization of prisoners and reduction of recidivism, such as literacy education, vocational training, continuing education for updating knowledge, higher education and other programmes that promote the human development of prisoners;

(*b*) Consider the increased use of alternatives to imprisonment and measures for the social resettlement of prisoners with a view to facilitating their education and reintegration into society;

3. *Further recommends* that Member States, in developing educational policies, should take into account the following principles:

(*a*) Education in prison should aim at developing the whole person, bearing in mind the prisoner's social, economic and cultural background;

(*b*) All prisoners should have access to education, including literacy programmes, basic education, vocational training, creative, religious and cultural activities, physical education and sports, social education, higher education and library facilities;

(*c*) Every effort should be made to encourage prisoners to participate actively in all aspects of education;

(*d*) All those involved in prison administration and management should facilitate and support education as much as possible;

(*e*) Education should be an essential element in the prison régime; disincentives to prisoners who participate in approved formal educational programmes should be avoided;

(*f*) Vocational education should aim at the greater development of the individual and be sensitive to trends in the labour market;

(*g*) Creative and cultural activities should be given a significant role since they have a special potential for enabling prisoners to develop and express themselves;

(*h*) Wherever possible, prisoners should be allowed to participate in education outside the prison;

(*i*) Where education has to take place within the prison, the outside community should be involved as fully as possible;

(*j*) The necessary funds, equipment and teaching staff should be made available to enable prisoners to receive appropriate education;

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[31] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[32] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[33] See *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIV.1), sect. G.

[34] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

[35] See General Assembly resolution 42/104.

[36] See A/CONF.144/IPM.4 and 5 and Corr.1 and A/CONF.144/RPM.1 and Corr.1, 3 and Corr.1 and 2, 4 and Corr.1 and 5 and Corr.1.

4. *Urges* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its International Bureau of Education, in co-operation with the regional commissions, the regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice, other specialized agencies and other entities within the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations concerned and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to become actively involved in this process;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds:

(*a*) To develop a set of guidelines and a manual on prison education that would provide the basis necessary for the further development of prison education and would facilitate the exchange of expertise and experience on this aspect of penitentiary practice among Member States;

(*b*) To convene an international expert meeting on prison education, with a view to formulating action-oriented strategies in this area, with the co-operation of the regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice, the specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations concerned and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its twelfth session, of the results of his endeavours in this area;

7. *Invites* the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its twelfth session, to consider the question of prison education.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/21. Implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the Milan Plan of Action[29] and the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order,[30] adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Bearing in mind also the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,[37] the Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty,[38] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[39] the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,[40] the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[33] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules),[34] the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-Legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions,[41] and the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners,[42]

Bearing in mind further the Procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[43] the Procedures for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary[44] and the Guidelines for the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[45]

Noting the difficulties that countries have found in supplying complete and accurate replies to the questionnaires designed to measure the extent of compliance with those standards and procedures,

Acknowledging the important role the United Nations has played, and continues to play, in the development of those standards and procedures through its quinquennial congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of the United Nations to those endeavours through its human rights activities, based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[31] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[32] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,[32] and the Second Optional Protocol thereto, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty,[46] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[47] the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment[48] and other relevant instruments,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 40/146 of 13 December 1985, 41/149 of 4 December 1986, 42/143 of 7 December 1987 and 44/162 of 15 December 1989 on human rights in the administration of justice,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/53 of 28 May 1987 and 1989/68 of 24 May 1989 on the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/63 of 24 May 1989 on the implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Welcoming the steps taken by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and by the

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[37] General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

[38] Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50, annex.

[39] General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex.

[40] *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August–6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.I), chap. I, sect. D.2.

[41] Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/65, annex.

[42] *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August–6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.I), chap. I, sect. D.1, annex I.

[43] Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/47, annex.

[44] Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/60, annex.

[45] Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/61, annex.

[46] General Assembly resolution 44/128, annex.

[47] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

[48] General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex.

Centre for Human Rights, of the Secretariat, to ensure even closer co-operation, particularly in the preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Commending, in particular, the fact that focal points have been further developed within the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Centre for Human Rights to monitor the human rights aspects of the administration of justice in various programmes and to provide, as appropriate, advice on coordination and other relevant issues,

Convinced of the need for further co-operation and concerted action, as reaffirmed by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolutions 1989/24 of 6 March 1989, on human rights in the administration of justice, 1989/32 of 6 March 1989, on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, and 1989/64 of 8 March 1989, on summary or arbitrary executions,[49]

1. *Calls upon* all Member States:

(*a*) To adopt and implement at the national level the United Nations standards in crime prevention and criminal justice, in accordance with their constitutional processes and domestic practices;

(*b*) To ensure that the standards are widely publicized in at least the main or official language or languages of the country;

(*c*) To guarantee that justice personnel, members of the executive branch and the legislature and the public in general, are informed in the most appropriate manner of the content and importance of the standards and that the standards are made available to them;

(*d*) To design ways and means of enhancing the observance of the standards, including the elaboration of realistic and effective implementation procedures, the use of the standards in the curricula of universities and other institutions, the organization of seminars and training courses, as well as of other meetings at the professional and non-professional levels, the more active involvement of the community and the increased support of the mass media;

(*e*) To promote studies on measures for the effective implementation of the standards, with emphasis on new developments in that area;

(*f*) To provide needed support to the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice and the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, as well as to other entities of the United Nations system concerned with the implementation of the standards;

(*g*) To increase, as far as possible, the level of support for technical co-operation and advisory services, either directly or through international funding agencies, so as to promote the provision of technical cooperation to Governments requesting it;

2. *Urges* the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to continue reviewing the standards and following up their implementation, to make recommendations on their future application and to identify existing obstacles to, or shortcomings in, their implementation, *inter alia*, through contacts with the Governments of the countries concerned, with a view to suggesting appropriate remedies;

3. *Authorizes* the Chairman of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to designate members of the Committee, with due regard to appropriate regional representation, to assist the Committee in the periods between its sessions in the implementation of specific standards, in close co-operation with the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice, the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre and the other entities and organizations concerned, without financial implications for the United Nations, and to inform the Committee and its pre-sessional working groups of the results of those endeavours;

4. *Invites* Member States to allocate extrabudgetary funds to enable the designated members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to draw on their best available professional and academic sources of information, to consult with non-governmental organizations and to hold *ad hoc* meetings as required;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the designated members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control with all the assistance necessary for the successful completion of their tasks;

6. *Calls upon* the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its twelfth session, to make specific recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on further action required for the effective implementation of existing standards, on the basis of the proposals made by the pre-sessional working group established in accordance with Council resolution 1989/63, paragraph 6, taking into account, in particular, the following issues:

(*a*) Measures to increase the level of support for programmes of technical co-operation and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice to permit more effective implementation, including special projects designed and carried out at the country level and more active involvement of potential funding agencies;

(*b*) The role of the United Nations, in particular, of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, in promoting the implementation of existing standards, including modalities for strengthening existing review procedures, and more active inter-sessional involvement of Committee members and other experts;

(*c*) The relationship between the effectiveness of implementation and the work-load of the Committee and the Secretariat;

(*d*) The growing burden imposed on many States by the expansion of reporting obligations, and the need for technical assistance;

(*e*) The problem of inadequate reporting or excessive delays;

(*f*) The question of additional or alternative sources of information;

(*g*) The capacity of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to provide the Committee with the administrative and technical support required, in view of inadequate staffing and other financial constraints;

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[49] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

7. *Authorizes* the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to continue the practice of convening a pre-sessional working group for two days before each session;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and its pre-sessional working group with all the assistance necessary for the successful completion of their tasks;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, the widest possible dissemination of United Nations standards in crime prevention and criminal justice and the periodic reports on their implementation, in as many languages as possible, and to make them available to all States and to the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned;

10. *Emphasizes* the significant role of the United Nations regional and interregional institutes and regional commissions, the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, the regional and interregional advisers in crime prevention and criminal justice, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, including professional associations concerned with promoting United Nations standards in crime prevention and criminal justice, and invites them to continue and intensify their active involvement;

11. *Reaffirms* the importance of developing diversified funding strategies, including recourse to voluntary and mixed multilateral and bilateral contributions for specific projects, and of strengthening the involvement of United Nations development agencies, including the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank;

12. *Invites* the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to consider the following issues:

(*a*) The means by which to accord adequate priority to the implementation of existing standards;

(*b*) The possibility of consolidating reporting arrangements.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/22. Victims of crime and abuse of power

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985, by which the Assembly adopted the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, which is contained in the annex to the resolution and which had been approved by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Recalling that in the same resolution the General Assembly called upon Member States and other entities to take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions contained in the Declaration and to curtail victimization,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/57 of 24 May 1989 on the implementation of the Declaration,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[50]

Having considered the Guide for Practitioners on the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,[51]

Recognizing the need for continuing efforts to give effect to the Declaration, and to adapt it to meet the full range of needs and the circumstances of different countries,

Recognizing, in particular, the need to look beyond national measures in some instances, especially where victims of transnational crimes and abuse of power are concerned,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power;[52]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, together with all the entities of the United Nations system and other appropriate organizations, to undertake and co-ordinate the necessary action, with a humanitarian objective, to prevent and curtail severe victimization where national means of recourse are insufficient, and:

(*a*) To monitor the situation;

(*b*) To develop and institute means of conflict resolution and mediation;

(*c*) To promote access to justice and redress for victims;

(*d*) To assist in providing material, medical and psycho-social assistance to victims and their families;

3. *Invites* the United Nations regional and interregional institutes to provide mechanisms for the development and international co-ordination of services for victims, and to promote the collection, collation and exchange of information and ideas in order to improve standards for the treatment of victims;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to devote attention to policy and research on the situation of victims of crime and abuse of power and to the effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/34;

5. *Recommends* that Member States and the United Nations regional and interregional institutes take the necessary steps to provide professional and other persons dealing with victims with suitable training in issues concerning victims, taking into account the model training curriculum developed for this purpose;[53]

6. *Invites* the United Nations funding agencies, especially the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat, to support technical co-

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[50] See A/CONF.144/IPM.1-4 and 5 and Corr.1 and A/CONF.144/RPM.1 and Corr.1, 2 and Corr.1, 3 and Corr.1 and 2, 4 and Corr.1 and 5 and Corr.1.

[51] See E/AC.57/1990/CRP.1.

[52] E/AC.57/1990/3.

[53] See E/AC.57/1990/NGO/3.

operation programmes for the establishment of services for victims;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further develop international means of recourse and redress for victims where national channels may be insufficient and to report to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its twelfth session, on the development of such means;

8. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to take into account, in his study of compensation to victims of gross violations of human rights, the relevant work and recommendations of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;

9. *Invites* the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to recommend wide distribution of the Guide for Practitioners on the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power[51] and the measures for implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, submitted by a committee of experts that met at the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, Syracuse, Italy, in May 1986.[54]

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24 May 1990

1990/23. Continuation of preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, 32/60 of 8 December 1977, 41/107 of 4 December 1986, 42/59 of 30 November 1987, 43/99 of 8 December 1988 and 44/72 of 8 December 1989,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/49 of 28 May 1987 and 1989/69 of 24 May 1989,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council have reaffirmed in numerous resolutions the importance of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders as global events providing a forum for the exchange of expertise and experience in priority areas and for the development of policy options and international co-operation in the field of crime,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the continuation of preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[55]

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in 1989;[56]

2. *Approves* the organization of work for the Eighth Congress, as proposed by the Secretary-General in his report;[57]

3. *Commends* the Secretary-General of the Eighth Congress for the important work done in preparing for the Congress, in spite of the limited resources available;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, which, as the preparatory body for the Congress, has provided overall guidance;

5. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in the reports of the regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth Congress, as reviewed by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, and recommends that the Congress approve them;

6. *Approves* the documentation for the Eighth Congress, which was reviewed by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth and eleventh sessions;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* the preparations for the two workshops to be held during the Eighth Congress, one on alternatives to imprisonment and the other on the computerization of the administration of criminal justice;[58]

8. *Invites* all Governments to attend the Eighth Congress at the highest appropriate level;

9. *Invites* Governments to finalize their national preparations for the Eighth Congress, including the submission of national papers, and to consider including members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and national correspondents in their delegations to the Congress;

10. *Welcomes* the organization of ancillary meetings of professional groups during the Congress;[59]

11. *Urges* the regional commissions, the regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, the specialized agencies and other entities within the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations concerned, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, professional organizations and experts to attend the Eighth Congress;

12. *Decides* to transmit to the Eighth Congress the draft resolutions recommended by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its eleventh session.[60]

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/24. Education, training and public awareness in the field of crime prevention

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that in the Milan Plan of Action,[29] adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Secretary-General was requested to review, in consultation with the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice, in order to establish priorities and to ensure the continuing relevance and responsiveness of the United Nations to emerging needs,

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[54] See E/AC.57/1988/NGO/1.

[55] E/AC.57/1990/5 and Add.1-5.

[56] A/CONF.144/RPM.1 and Corr.1, 2 and Corr.1, 3 and Corr.1 and 2, 4 and Corr.1 and 5 and Corr.1.

[57] E/AC.57/1990/5, sect. IV.F.

[58] *Ibid.*, sect. IV.G.

[59] *Ibid.*, sect. IV.L.

[60] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 10* (E/1990/31), chap. I, sect. C.

Convinced that the continuous review and establishment of priorities should be, first of all, related to the ongoing training of criminal justice staff, sensitizing them to contemporary priorities and providing relevant in-service instruction,

Convinced also that, in order to be fully effective, standard-setting activities should include measures for their practical application for professionals in the field,

Recognizing the need for priority to be accorded to more effective crime prevention,

Reaffirming the leadership role of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

1. *Recommends* the establishment of a comprehensive programme of work so that the United Nations may deal in a practical and operational way, in the context of its policy, standard-setting and clearing-house functions and its central co-ordination role, with the contemporary problems of the international community in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; the programme should include:

(*a*) Design of programmes for curriculum development and preparation of training material and manuals;

(*b*) Promotion of collaborative academic work and publications;

(*c*) Provision of technical advisory services to Member States and organizations, at their request;

(*d*) Development of data bases on different aspects of education, training and public awareness;

(*e*) Production of audio-visual material and other training aids;

(*f*) Promotion of international co-operation in respect of training and educational programmes, including the provision of scholarships, fellowships and study tours;

(*g*) Close collaboration with research centres and academic institutions, as well as with the private sector;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to put those recommendations into effect.

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24 May 1990

1990/25. Achievement of social justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 42/49 of 30 November 1987 and 44/55 of 8 December 1989 and Council resolutions 1988/46 of 27 May 1988 and 1989/71 of 24 May 1989,

Recalling also the pledge made by States Members of the United Nations in the Charter to take joint and separate action to promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

Recognizing that more extensive international and regional co-operation is important for promoting social justice,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, social progress and development must be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and must ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice,[61]

Mindful of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[62] the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[2] the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons[63] and the International Plan of Action on Aging,[64]

Persuaded of the importance of taking measures to ensure co-ordination within the United Nations system in order to develop a comprehensive approach to developmental social welfare, including better integrated and mutually supportive economic and social development policies, aimed at the achievement of social justice,

1. *Confirms* that social justice is one of the most important goals of social progress;

2. *Reaffirms* that the common purpose of the international community must be to forge from varied economic, social and political conditions a global environment of sustained development, full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and social justice and peace;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of co-operation among countries in the promotion of a climate conducive to the achievement by individual countries of the goals of development and social justice and progress;

4. *Considers* that such co-operation and the promotion thereof should continue to be a major focus of activities of the United Nations in accordance with the principles of the Charter;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, in elaborating policies in the field of social development and the social situation of all population groups, to take into consideration the importance of achieving social justice for all;

6. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General, in preparing studies and reports on social problems, examine the question of social justice and the ways in which it can be achieved;

7. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to consider the question of social justice and possible avenues of international co-operation for promoting social progress.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

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[61] General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV), art. 2.

[62] E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

[63] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

[64] See *Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July–6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI.

1990/26. Equalization of opportunities for disabled persons

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the United Nations instruments and declarations, as well as other international instruments, that protect the rights of all persons,

Recalling, in particular, the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session,[65]

Noting that in the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session,[66] the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons was defined as the process through which the general system of society, such as the physical and cultural environment, housing and transportation, social and health services, educational and work opportunities, cultural and social life, including sports and recreational facilities, is made accessible to all,[67]

Mindful that the objective of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, proclaimed by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session,[68] was conceived as the beginning of the effective implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,

Recalling that the Global Meeting of Experts, convened by the United Nations and the Government of Sweden at Stockholm in 1987, the mid-point of the Decade, reviewed progress made towards the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,

Aware that the Global Meeting of Experts identified a number of serious shortcomings with regard to the implementation of the World Programme of Action,[69]

Concerned that, with the approach of the end of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, in 1992, important social, economic, political, cultural and other barriers still exist, which prevent disabled children, youth and adults from participating fully in all aspects of life,

Taking into consideration the fact that the Tallinn Guidelines for Action on Human Resources Development in the Field of Disability, annexed to General Assembly resolution 44/70 of 8 December 1989, further elaborated the goals of the World Programme of Action,

Noting that questions concerning the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons were considered at the Meeting of Experts on Alternative Ways to Mark the End of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, held at Järvenpää, Finland, from 7 to 11 May 1990, which was organized jointly by the United Nations and the Government of Finland,

Recalling Commission for Social Development resolution 31/3 on the improvement of the work of the Commission,[70]

Convinced that further measures are necessary to ensure the full integration of disabled persons in society,

1. *Authorizes* the Commission for Social Development to consider, at its thirty-second session, the establishment of an *ad hoc* open-ended working group of government experts, funded by voluntary contributions, to elaborate standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled children, youth and adults, in close collaboration with the specialized agencies, other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, especially organizations of disabled persons;

2. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development, should it establish such a working group, to finalize the text of those rules for consideration by the Council at its first regular session of 1993 and for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/27. Crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Mindful of the responsibilities of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice and its leading role in co-ordinating and strengthening regional and multilateral co-operation in this field,

Convinced that, to enhance its effectiveness and responsiveness and meet its increased responsibilities, the United Nations programme in crime prevention and criminal justice requires adequate resources,

Recalling its resolutions 1986/11 of 21 May 1986, 1987/53 of 28 May 1987, 1988/44 of 27 May 1988 and 1989/68 of 24 May 1989, on the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 44/72 of 8 December 1989, in which the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1990, was invited to give priority consideration to the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on the work of its eleventh session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice;[71]

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on the work of its eleventh session;[72]

3. *Invites* intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, which have consistently contributed in a constructive and practical way to progress in the United Nations programme in crime prevention and criminal justice, to continue lending their support, particularly

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[65] General Assembly resolution 3447 (XXX).

[66] See General Assembly resolution 37/52.

[67] See A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV), para. 12.

[68] General Assembly resolution 37/53, para. 11.

[69] See CSDHA/DDP/GME/7 of 1 September 1987.

[70] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No.7* (E/1989/25), chap. I, sect. D.

[71] E/1990/36.

[72] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 10* (E/1990/31).

on the occasion of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

4. *Invites* the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, in considering the report of the Eighth Congress, to take appropriate measures to ensure the timely implementation and proper follow-up of the recommendations contained therein;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1991, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to action taken by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

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24 May 1990

1990/28. World social situation

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/72 of 24 May 1989 and taking note of General Assembly resolution 44/56 of 8 December 1989,

Bearing in mind that in paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 44/56 the Secretary-General was requested to submit an interim report on the world social situation to the Assembly in 1991, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind also paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1989/72,

Having considered the supplement[73] to the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation,*[74]

Noting with satisfaction that the supplement takes into account the concerns and guidelines specified in Council resolution 1989/72,

Bearing in mind the importance of the report on the world social situation for increasing awareness of the advances made towards the goals of social progress and better standards of living, established in the Charter of the United Nations, and of the obstacles to further progress,

Concerned about the worsening economic situation in many developing countries, particularly that of the least developed countries, including the significant decline in living conditions, the persistence and increase of widespread poverty in a large number of countries and the decrease of the main social and economic indicators of those countries,

Believing that there is a need for greater efforts by the United Nations system to study and disseminate data on the existing world social situation, particularly in regard to the developing countries,

1. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its first regular session of 1991, bearing in mind paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 44/56, an item entitled "World social situation", for the purpose of considering, *inter alia,* the interim report on the world social situation and the report requested in paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1989/72;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the interim report, to take into account paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1989/72, in which the Secretary-General was requested, in preparing the 1993 report, to give high priority to an analysis of the main indicators of social progress and standards of living, and to make a comprehensive analysis of the main causes and circumstances that explain negative trends in those indicators; chapters devoted to the study of specific social problems were to be related to global economic and social situations, taking into account both national and international conditions.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/29. Capital punishment

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1745 (LIV) of 16 May 1973, 1930 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975, 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and 1985/33 of 29 May 1985,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2857 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, 32/61 of 8 December 1977 and 39/118 of 14 December 1984,

Having examined the fourth quinquennial report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment,[75] and having found certain imprecisions and errors in it, as recognized by the representative of the Secretary-General,

Aware that only forty-three Governments responded to the questionnaire sent by the Secretary-General requesting information for the preparation of the fourth quinquennial report,

1. *Invites* Member States to provide the Secretary-General with the information required for the preparation of the fifth quinquennial report on capital punishment, in 1995;

2. *Takes note* of the fact that during the period covered by the report of the Secretary-General some countries have abolished capital punishment, others have adopted a policy of reducing the number of capital offences or have reported not imposing death sentences on offenders, while others have retained capital punishment;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to keep the question of capital punishment under review;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council for consideration at its second regular session of 1990, a revised version of the fourth quinquennial report;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the fifth quinquennial report, to draw on all available data, including current criminological research, and to invite the comments of specialized agencies and inter-

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[73] A/45/137-E/1990/35.

[74] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.1.

[75] E/1990/38 and Corr.1.

governmental and non-governmental organizations on this question.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/30. Establishment of a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling section I of General Assembly resolution 43/122, of 8 December 1988, in which the Assembly requested that consideration be given to the convening of regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in regions where they had not yet been held,

Aware that the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989, took note with satisfaction of the results of the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, held at Vienna from 11 to 15 September 1989,

Aware of the recommendation made by the Interregional Meeting that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should take the necessary steps to establish a meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, European Region, to further promote technical regional co-operation,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in section I of resolution 43/122, noted with satisfaction the valuable work of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, in particular the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, African Region, held at Dakar from 18 to 22 April 1988, the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin American and Caribbean Region, held at Lima from 12 to 16 September 1988, and the Fourteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific Region, held at Bangkok from 3 to 7 October 1988,

Recognizing the need to convene a meeting of heads of European national drug law enforcement agencies, taking into account the existing co-operation between European countries,

1. *Decides* to establish a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region, along the lines of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies that have already been established for other regions and with the status of a subsidiary organ of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

2. *Invites* the Governments of States of the European region and other interested Governments to participate in that Meeting;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to adopt the necessary measures and to provide the financial resources required, so that the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Governments of the region and with interested agencies, may convene that Meeting.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/31. Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988 and 1989/15 of 22 May 1989,

Emphasizing once again that achieving a balance between the licit supply of opiates and the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes constitutes an important aspect of the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control and that resolving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials is an essential step in that direction,

Noting the fundamental need for international co-operation and solidarity in overcoming the problem of excess stocks, which imposes heavy financial and other burdens on the traditional supplier countries,

Having considered the special report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs, and the recommendations contained therein,[76]

1. *Urges* all Governments to give serious consideration to ways to bring about a rapid improvement in solving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier countries;

2. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its special report on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs, in which the Board, *inter alia,* highlighted the impediments to the availability of opiates for medical use, which impediments make it difficult to assess the full licit medical needs for opiates realistically;

3. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to accord priority to monitoring the implementation of the recommendations contained in the abovementioned report;

4. *Requests* the World Health Organization to develop guidelines on the rational use of opiates and on the treatment of conditions for which opiates may be prescribed, with a view to assisting Governments in evolving national policy in this regard;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/32. Working languages of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1988/14 of 25 May 1988, by which it authorized the enlargement of the membership of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, and its decision 1989/120 of 22 May 1989,

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[76] E/INCB/1989/1/Supp. (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XI.5).

Noting that Arabic is the official language of eight of the fourteen States members of the Sub-Commmission, namely Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen,

1. *Decides* that, in future, Arabic and English shall be the working languages of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary, including the provision of financial resources, for the implementation of the present resolution.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/33. Reduction of demand and prevention of drug consumption among young persons in the Near and Middle East

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 43/121 of 8 December 1988 on the use of children in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and rehabilitation of drug-addicted minors, in which the Assembly called for, *inter alia,* the adoption of various urgent measures and national and international programmes to protect children from the illicit consumption of drugs and from involvement in illicit production and distribution,

Bearing in mind the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989 and contained in the annex thereto, and other relevant international standards and norms concerning the protection of the rights and well-being of young persons,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to devise, within such regular or extrabudgetary resources as may become available, comprehensive policies, programmes and strategies to prevent and reduce the abuse of drugs by children;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to design model programmes and manuals for the prevention of drug abuse among children and adolescents in the Near and Middle East;

3. *Invites* interested Member States to provide financial support and relevant organizations to collaborate closely with the Secretary-General in this activity.

13th plenary meeting
24 May 1990

1990/34. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 39/15 of 23 November 1984, 41/95 of 4 December 1986 and 43/92 of 8 December 1988,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Ahmed Khalifa, for his updated report;[77]

2. *Expresses its thanks* to all Governments and organizations that provided information to the Special Rapporteur;

3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/23 of 27 February 1990,[78] in which the Commission invited the Special Rapporteur:

(*a*) To continue to update, subject to annual review, the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist régime of South Africa, giving such details regarding enterprises listed as the Special Rapporteur may consider necessary and appropriate, including explanations of responses, if any, and to submit the updated report to the Commission on Human Rights through the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

(*b*) To use all available material from other United Nations organs, Member States, specialized agencies and other relevant sources in order to indicate the volume, nature and adverse human consequences of the assistance given to the racist régime of South Africa;

(*c*) To intensify direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat and the United Nations Council for Namibia,[79] with a view to consolidating mutual co-operation in updating his report;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments:

(*a*) To co-operate with the Special Rapporteur in making the report even more accurate and informative;

(*b*) To disseminate the updated report and give its contents the widest possible publicity;

5. *Invites* the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on Human Rights to consider the revised report at their forty-second and forty-seventh sessions, respectively;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/92, to make available to the Special Rapporteur two economists who would help him analyse and document specific cases of special importance;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance that he may require in the exercise of his mandate, so that he may intensify direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Centre against *Apartheid* and consolidate mutual co-operation in updating his report;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to bring the updated report of the Special Rapporteur to the attention of Governments whose national financial institutions continue to deal with the régime of South Africa

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[77] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[78] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 2* (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[79] On 11 September 1990, by its resolution 44/243 A, paragraph 2, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the United Nations Council for Namibia.

and to call upon them to provide the Special Rapporteur with any information or comments they may wish to present on the matter;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to give the updated report of the Special Rapporteur the widest distribution and publicity as a United Nations publication.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/35. Right to freedom of opinion and expression

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1984/26 of 12 March 1984, 1985/17 of 11 March 1985, 1986/46 of 12 March 1986, 1987/32 of 10 March 1987, 1988/37 and 1988/39 of 8 March 1988, 1989/31 of 6 March 1989 and 1989/56 of 7 March 1989,

Recalling also decision 1988/110 of 1 September 1988 and resolution 1989/14 of 31 August 1989 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Taking into account the working paper on the right to freedom of opinion and expression prepared by Mr. Danilo Türk,[80]

1. *Endorses* the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust Mr. Louis Joinet and Mr. Danilo Türk, members of the Sub-Commission, with the preparation of a study on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, current problems in the realization of that right and measures necessary for strengthening and promoting it;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteurs to carry out the above-mentioned study;

3. *Requests* the Special Rapporteurs to submit a preliminary report on the study to the Sub-Commission for consideration at its forty-second session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session, for comments.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/36. Compensation for victims of gross violations of human rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolutions 1988/11 of 1 September 1988 and 1989/13 of 31 August 1989 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/35 of 2 March 1990,[78]

1. *Authorizes* the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust Mr. Theo van Boven with the task of undertaking a study concerning the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, taking into account, *inter alia,* relevant existing international human rights norms on compensation and judgements by courts and decisions and views of international human rights organs and bodies, with a view to exploring the possibility of developing basic principles and guidelines in this respect;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide Mr. van Boven with all the assistance that he may require for the completion of his task.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/37. Question of a draft body of principles and guarantees for the protection of mentally ill persons and for the improvement of mental health care

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/38 of 6 March 1990,[78]

1. *Authorizes* an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of two weeks prior to the forty-seventh session of the Commission to continue the examination, revision and simplification of a draft body of principles and guarantees for the protection of mentally ill persons and for the improvement of mental health care, for submission to the Commission at its forty-seventh session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend all facilities to the working group for its meeting to be held prior to the forty-seventh session of the Commission and to prepare and transmit to the working group a working paper covering the articles that remain to be discussed and taking account of the comments and suggestions made by Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/38. Guidelines on the use of computerized personal files

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 44/132 of 15 December 1989,

Taking account of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/42 of 6 March 1990,[78]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Louis Joinet, for the revised version of the guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files;[81]

2. *Decides* to transmit the revised draft guidelines to the General Assembly for appropriate action;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the attention of all Governments to the revised draft guidelines;

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[80] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/26.

[81] E/CN.4/1990/72.

4. *Recommends* that the General Assembly consider, as a matter of priority, the adoption and publication of the guidelines on the use of computerized personal files.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/39. Rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/45 of 6 March 1990,[78]

1. *Authorizes* an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to hold no fewer than ten fully serviced meetings during the first two weeks of the forty-seventh session of the Commission to continue work on the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, through a second reading of the text, with a view to submitting it to the Commission at its forty-seventh session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the working group with all the assistance it may require for the continuation of its work.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/40. Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/47 of 6 March 1990,[78]

1. *Authorizes* an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of eight working days prior to the forty-seventh session of the Commission in order to continue the elaboration of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend all facilities to the working group for its meetings prior to and during the forty-seventh session of the Commission and, in order to enable it to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft declaration, to transmit the report of the working group that met prior to and during the forty-sixth session, together with the annexes thereto, to all Member States in advance of the next meeting of the working group.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/41. Working Group on Situations of the Commission on Human Rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the wish of the Commission on Human Rights to establish a working group to assist it, on a regular basis, in the implementation of Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) of 27 May 1970,

Noting that, with the approval of the Council, such a working group has been set up annually since 1974 on an *ad hoc* basis,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of the working group, through the years, in the implementation of the procedure set out in Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII),

1. *Authorizes* the Commission on Human Rights to establish a working group consisting of not more than five of its members, with due regard to geographical distribution, to meet for a period not exceeding five working days prior to the sessions of the Commission to examine such particular situations as might be referred to the Commission by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities under the procedure set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) and those situations of which the Commission is seized under that procedure, and to make recommendations to the Commission on the course of action to take in respect of each particular situation;

2. *Decides* that the working group, to be referred to as the Working Group on Situations, shall be constituted as follows:

(*a*) Before the end of each session, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, in accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, and after consultations with the members of each geographical area, shall nominate the members to serve in their personal capacity on the Working Group at its next session;

(*b*) If necessary, the Chairman or the outgoing Chairman may at any time, in order to fill a vacancy, designate a member from among all Commission members of the same geographical area;

3. *Also decides* that the Working Group on Situations shall hold closed meetings and communicate its recommendations confidentially to the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to paragraph 8 of Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII).

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/42. Status of the individual and contemporary international law

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account resolution 1989/46 of 1 September 1989 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/69 of 7 March 1990,[78]

1. *Expresses its gratitude and deep appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur, Ms. Erica-Irene A. Daes, for her

valuable and important study on the status of the individual and contemporary international law;[82]

2. *Decides* that the study should be published and widely disseminated.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/43. Advisory opinion on the applicability of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations in the case of rapporteurs and special rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

The Economic and Social Council,

Having requested, on a priority basis, in its resolution 1989/75 of 24 May 1989, an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legal question of the applicability of article VI, section 22, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations in the case of Mr. Dumitru Mazilu as Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Court of Justice for having given the unanimous opinion, on 15 December 1989, that article VI, section 22, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations is applicable in the case of the special rapporteur in question;[83]

2. *Welcomes* the opinion of the Court to the effect that rapporteurs and special rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission must be regarded as experts on mission within the meaning of article VI, section 22, of the Convention.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/44. Infringements of trade union rights in South Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/82 of 24 May 1989, in which it requested the Secretary-General to persist in his efforts to ensure referral of the complaint made by the Congress of South African Trade Unions to the Fact-finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association of the International Labour Organisation,

Noting that the note verbale dated 1 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[84] does not comply with the relevant provisions of Council resolution 1989/82,

Noting also the latest consultations between the Government of South Africa, the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the National Congress of Trade Unions on future proposed labour legislation,[85]

Having examined the relevant section of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights,[86]

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating and dehumanizing conditions of black workers brought about by the drastic restrictions on their exercise of trade union rights imposed by the Government of South Africa as a result of the Labour Relations Amendment Act, about the abuse of farm workers and the exploitation of child labour in rural areas, as well as about intervention in industrial disputes, including arrests, banning and harassment of trade unionists,

Aware of the ever-growing importance of the independent black trade union movement in the struggle against *apartheid,*

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General[87] submitted pursuant to Council resolution 1989/82, circulating the note verbale dated 1 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;

2. *Also takes note* of the relevant section of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights;[86]

3. *Expresses its concern* about the failure of the Government of South Africa to comply with the provisions of Council resolution 1989/82, notwithstanding the limited steps taken so far, as reflected in the note verbale dated 14 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;[85]

4. *Demands* the implementation of the provisions of Council resolution 1989/82 by the Government of South Africa;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to persist in his efforts to ensure the implementation of paragraph 9 of Council resolution 1989/82;

6. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study the situation and to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council;

7. *Also requests* the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts, in discharging its mandate, to consult with the International Labour Organisation and the Special Committee against *Apartheid,* as well as with international and African trade union confederations;

8. *Demands once again* the abolition of legislation which impedes the exercise of trade union rights in contravention of international labour standards, the immediate unconditional release of all trade unionists imprisoned for exercising their legitimate trade union rights and the cessation of the persecution of trade unionists and repression of the independent black trade union movement;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, at its first regular session of 1991, for consid-

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[82] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/40.

[83] See E/1990/15/Add.1.

[84] E/1990/87, annex.

[85] See E/1990/87/Add.1, annex.

[86] E/1990/37, annex.

[87] E/1990/87.

eration and action, as appropriate, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/45. International Covenants on Human Rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind its important responsibilities in relation to the co-ordination of activities to promote the International Covenants on Human Rights,[32]

Mindful that the International Covenants on Human Rights constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of human rights and, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[31] form the core of the International Bill of Rights,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[32] and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[32] and reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in promoting and implementing the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as reflected in its report on its fourth session,[88] and taking note with appreciation of the general comments of the Human Rights Committee on the non-discrimination clauses of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the Committee at its thirty-seventh session,[89]

Noting, in this regard, that a number of States Members of the United Nations have yet to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established in accordance with the relevant provisions of international instruments on human rights plays a fundamental role and hence represents an important continuing concern of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the International Covenants on Human Rights as major parts of the international effort to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Appeals strongly* to all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

3. *Invites* the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

4. *Appeals* to States parties to the Covenants that have exercised their sovereign right to make reservations in accordance with relevant rules of international law to consider whether any such reservations should be reviewed;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to intensify the systematic efforts to encourage States to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights and, through the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to provide technical assistance to the States that are not parties to the Covenants, with a view to assisting them in ratifying or acceding to the Covenants;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties to the Covenants with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

7. *Stresses* the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation and the need for strict observance of all the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

8. *Welcomes* the fact that the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in its general comment on article 22 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted at its fourth session,[90] focused on the means by which the various United Nations agencies working in the field of development could seek to integrate measures designed to promote full respect for economic, social and cultural rights in their activities;

9. *Welcomes also* the continuing efforts of the Human Rights Committee to strive for uniform standards in the implementation of the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and appeals to other bodies dealing with similar questions of human rights to respect those standards as expressed in the general comments of the Human Rights Committee;

10. *Welcomes further* the adoption by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of a general comment at both its third[91] and fourth sessions,[90] and encourages the Committee to continue using that mechanism to develop a fuller appreciation of the obligations of States parties under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

11. *Invites* States parties, in conformity with article 2, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to consider identifying bench-marks to measure achievements in the progressive realization of the rights recognized in the

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[88] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 3* (E/1990/23).

[89] E/1990/44, annex.

[90] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 3* (E/1990/23), annex III.

[91] *Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 4* (E/1989/22), annex III.

Covenant and, in this context, to pay particular attention to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged;

12. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-seventh session, to consider requesting the Secretary-General to devote a seminar, under the United Nations programme of human rights activities for the biennium 1992-1993, for the discussion of appropriate bench-marks to measure achievements in the progressive realization of the rights recognized in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights informed of the relevant activities of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture and, where appropriate, other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, and of the activities of the relevant bodies of the specialized agencies, and to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to all those bodies;

14. *Encourages* all Governments to publicize the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in as many languages as possible, and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda for its first regular session of 1991 an item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights" and to consider under that item the general comments adopted by the Human Rights Committee and the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

16. *Also decides* to transmit the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fourth session to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for consideration under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights".

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/46. Suppression of the traffic in persons

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1982/20 of 10 March 1982[92] on the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism, and 1988/42 of 8 March 1988,[93] 1989/35 of 6 March 1989[94] and 1990/63 of 7 March 1990[78] on the report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Recalling also its resolutions 1982/20 of 4 May 1982 and 1983/30 of 26 May 1983 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others, and 1988/34 of 27 May 1988 and 1989/74 of 24 May 1989 on the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Considering that the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Economic and Social Council on the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others[95] still constitutes a useful basis for further action,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 1983/30 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others,[96]

Noting that only a few Member States, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations have submitted information on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in Council resolution 1983/30,

Gravely concerned that slavery, the slave trade and slavery-like practices still exist, that there are modern manifestations of those phenomena and that such practices represent some of the gravest violations of human rights,

Aware of the complexity of the issue of the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others, and the need for further co-ordination and co-operation to implement the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur and by various United Nations bodies,

1. *Reminds* States parties to the Slavery Convention of 1926,[97] the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956,[97] and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949[97] of their obligation to submit to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities regular reports on the situation in their countries, as provided for under the relevant conventions and under Council decision 16 (LVI) of 17 May 1974;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others;[96]

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[92] *Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 2* (E/1982/12), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[93] *Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[94] *Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[95] E/1983/7 and Corr.1 and 2.

[96] E/1990/33.

[97] See *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIV.1), sect. F.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a further report to the Council, at its first regular session of 1991, on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in its resolution 1983/30 by those Member States, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations that have not yet submitted such information and to make that report available to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

4. *Endorses* the request of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1990/63, that the staff member appointed to serve the Working Group and undertake other activities relating to contemporary forms of slavery in the post which has been included in the budget of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat for questions relating to slavery and slavery-like practices be assigned on a full-time basis;

5. *Endorses* the request of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1989/35, which was reiterated in its resolution 1990/63, that the Secretary-General designate the Centre for Human Rights as the focal point for the co-ordination of activities in the United Nations for the suppression of contemporary forms of slavery;

6. *Decides* to consider the question of the suppression of traffic in persons at its first regular session of 1991 under the item entitled "Human rights".

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/47. Developments relevant to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/135 of 15 December 1989 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/46 of 6 March 1989[94] and taking note of Commission resolution 1990/25 of 27 February 1990,[78]

Considering that the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the basic aims of the United Nations according to the Charter and an issue of the utmost importance for the Organization,

Recognizing that the work-load of the Centre for Human Rights has increased rapidly in recent years,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation and developments regarding the logistical and human resources support for the activities of the Centre for Human Rights,[98] in particular the conclusion that the work-load of the Centre has increased, while resources have failed to keep pace with the increase in its responsibilities;[99]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, programme and resource proposals for long-term solutions of the problems posed by this situation, taking also into account the proposals contained in the report of the Task Force on Computerization,[100] as well as in the study[101] carried out by an independent expert, concerning the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a brief report on actions taken in 1990 and those planned for 1991, as interim solutions of these problems;

4. *Decides* to refer the report of the Secretary-General[98] to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session and the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies at their next meeting, for consideration.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/48. Enlargement of the Commission on Human Rights and the further promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/167 of 15 December 1989,

Bearing in mind the responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights under the Charter of the United Nations,

Appreciating the contribution made by the Commission to the cause of human rights and recognizing the need to reinforce it,

Reaffirming that the Commission shall be guided by the standards in the field of human rights laid down in the various international instruments concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights,

Aware of the fact that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as legitimate concerns of the world community, should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends,

Emphasizing the importance of further improving the effective functioning of the Commission in the field of human rights,

Convinced that in order to achieve universally recognized objectives, improvements in the functioning of the Commission and measures of rationalization should be a matter for continuous consideration,

Taking note of the relevant section of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries adopted at Belgrade on 7 September 1989[102] stating the need to strengthen the role and efficiency of the United Nations and to reinforce its mechanisms,

Stressing that the special rapporteurs and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights are some of the key elements for analysing, reporting on and monitoring human rights, which are essential for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all countries,

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[98] E/1990/50.

[99] *Ibid.*, para. 59.

[100] See E/CN.4/1990/39, annex.

[101] See A/44/668, annex.

[102] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1990/115 of 9 March 1990,[103]

1. *Decides* to increase the membership of the Commission on Human Rights to fifty-three and to allocate the ten additional seats to the regional groups of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean on the basis of the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

2. *Also decides* that the enlarged membership of the Commission on Human Rights shall be elected in 1991 and that the provisions contained in paragraphs 3 to 5 below shall take effect at the forty-eighth session of the Commission;

3. *Authorizes* the Commission on Human Rights to meet exceptionally between its regular sessions, provided that a majority of States members of the Commission so agree;

4. *Recommends* that the mandates of thematic rapporteurs and working groups established or to be established by the Commission shall, unless otherwise decided, be of three years' duration, requests the Secretary-General to provide the rapporteurs and working groups with all the assistance necessary to carry out their mandates in the best possible conditions, and calls on all Governments to co-operate fully with them and to support and promote their activities by ensuring unhampered access to all relevant sources of information;

5. *Decides* that, in the week following the session of the Commission on Human Rights, the Bureau shall meet to make suggestions about the organization of work of the Commission, including the effective use of conference time and facilities;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the organizational implications of the present resolution for consideration by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session, and requests the Commission to submit its observations to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1991.

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

1990/49. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the purpose set forth in the Charter of the United Nations of achieving international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly, in its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling also the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/14 and contained in the annex thereto, to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade,

Reaffirming the plan of activities for the period 1990-1993, to be implemented by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/47 of 30 November 1987, to which it is annexed, and recalling the activities which were proposed for the period 1985-1989,

Conscious of the responsibility conferred upon it by the General Assembly for co-ordinating and, in particular, evaluating the activities undertaken in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Bearing in mind, in particular, its mandate under General Assembly resolution 41/94 of 4 December 1986 to submit to the Assembly, during the period of the Second Decade, annual reports on the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,[104]

Noting that despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first years of the Second Decade have not been attained, and that millions of human beings continue to be victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid,*

Welcoming the recent Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[105] unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session, which offers guidelines on how to end *apartheid* through genuine negotiations,

Noting with satisfaction the convening of a United Nations seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers, at Athens from 18 to 26 September 1989,

Noting with deep concern that the official invitations being extended to the President of South Africa by some countries could be construed to mean that pressure against the *apartheid* régime has been relaxed,

Stressing the need to continue the co-ordination of activities undertaken by various United Nations bodies and specialized agencies for the purpose of implementing the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of achieving the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat

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[103] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. B.

[104] E/1990/20 and Add.1. (On 9 August 1990, two new addenda, E/1990/20/Add.2 and 3, were issued.)

[105] General Assembly resolution S-16/1, annex.

Racism and Racial Discrimination, in particular the recommendations contained therein;

3. *Welcomes* the independence of Namibia which brought to an end a régime and policies based on racism in that country and hence contributed significantly to the attainment of the objectives of the Second Decade;

4. *Also welcomes* the emerging political climate inside South Africa, which has the potential to create conditions that are conducive to the abolition of the system of *apartheid* in that country;

5. *Calls upon* Governments to encourage positive change in South Africa based on the guidelines set out in the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, in particular by maintaining existing measures against South Africa until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible change;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue with the implementation of the activities for the period 1990-1993, and requests him, in that context, to continue to accord the highest priority to measures to combat *apartheid*;

7. *Also invites* all Governments to take or continue to take all necessary measures to combat all forms of racism and racial discrimination and to support the work of the Second Decade by making contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in order to ensure further implementation of the activities for the Second Decade;

8. *Reaffirms* the need to continue giving particular attention to the specific activities of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade that are directed towards the elimination of *apartheid*, which is the most destructive and vicious form of institutionalized racism;

9. *Also reaffirms* the importance of public information activities in combating racism and racial discrimination and in mobilizing public support for the objectives of the Second Decade and, in that context, commends the efforts of the Co-ordinator for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the effective and immediate implementation of the activities proposed for the first half of the Second Decade that have not yet been undertaken;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in his reports, to continue to pay special attention to the situation of migrant workers and their families;

12. *Reaffirms* the need for continued co-ordination of the full range of programmes being implemented by the United Nations system as they relate to the objectives of the Second Decade;

13. *Decides* to continue to accord the highest priority each year to the agenda item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

14th plenary meeting
25 May 1990

DECISIONS

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1990

1990/201. Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 1990 and 1991

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At its 4th plenary meeting, on 9 February 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the proposed basic programme of work for 1990 and 1991 submitted by the Secretary-General,[106] agreed on the arrangements set out in sections I and II below:

I

Basic Programme of Work of the Council for 1990

A. ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION AT THE FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1990

(New York, 1-25 May 1990)

1. The Council approved the following list of items for consideration at its first regular session of 1990:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters[107]
2. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
3. Human rights questions
4. Advancement of women
5. Social development
6. Narcotic drugs
7. Elections, nominations and appointments
8. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the second regular session of 1990

B. ALLOCATION OF ITEMS FOR THE FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1990

2. The Council decided to allocate the items for consideration at its first regular session of 1990 as follows: items 1, 2, 7 and 8 would be considered in plenary meetings, and items 3 to 6 would be considered by the Second (Social) Committee.

C. ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION AT THE SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF 1990

(Geneva, 4-27 July 1990)

3. The Council also approved, subject to rule 9, paragraph 4, of its rules of procedure, the following list

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[106] E/1990/1 and Add.1.

[107] Under this item the Council will hear an oral report on emergency assistance to Somalia (General Assembly resolution 44/178).

of items for consideration at its second regular session of 1990:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters[108]
2. General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments
3. Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council
4. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories
5. Regional co-operation
6. Development and international economic co-operation:[109]
    - (*a*) Trade and development
    - (*b*) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade
    - (*c*) World Food Council
    - (*d*) Transnational corporations
    - (*e*) Development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy
    - (*f*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries
    - (*g*) International co-operation in tax matters
7. International co-operation in the field of informatics
8. Operational activities for development
9. Co-ordination questions
10. Programme questions
11. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
12. Disaster reduction and relief:
    - (*a*) International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa
    - (*b*) Disaster relief co-ordination
13. Special economic and humanitarian assistance
14. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees[110]

Reports brought to the attention of the Council

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

D. ALLOCATION OF ITEMS FOR THE SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF 1990

4. The Council decided to allocate the items for consideration at its second regular session of 1990 as follows: items 1 to 4 and 14 would be considered in plenary meetings; items 5 to 7 would be considered by the First (Economic) Committee; and items 8 to 13, by the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee.

E. LETTER DATED 1 FEBRUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

5. The Council decided to consider at its first regular session, under the item entitled "Social development", the proposal contained in the letter dated 1 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[111] concerning the question of an international convention on the rights of disabled people.

F. ADVISORY OPINION DELIVERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE ON 15 DECEMBER 1989 IN PURSUANCE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1989/75 ON THE APPLICABILITY OF ARTICLE VI, SECTION 22, OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

6. The Council decided to consider, at its first regular session, under the item entitled "Human rights questions", the letter dated 22 December 1989 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Economic and Social Council,[112] transmitting the advisory opinion delivered by the International Court of Justice on 15 December 1989 in pursuance of Council resolution 1989/75 on the applicability of article VI, section 22, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.[113]

G. REPORTS OF THE WORLD FOOD COUNCIL AND THE COMMITTEE ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

7. The Council decided that, when considering at its second regular session the reports of the World Food Council on its sixteenth session and the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fifth session, it would not consider new draft proposals, except for specific recommendations contained in those reports that required action by the Council and proposals on matters relating to the co-ordination aspects of the work of those bodies.

H. REPORT OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

8. The Council decided to consider at its second regular session the report of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the second part of its thirty-sixth session and to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session the report of the Board on the first part of its thirty-seventh session.

I. SECOND UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

9. The Council decided to consider the question of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at its second regular session un-

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[108] Under this item the Council will hear an oral report on the convening of an international meeting on population in 1994 (Council resolution 1989/91).

[109] For its consideration of the item, the Council agreed on the following clustering of sub-items:

First part: sub-item (*a*);
Second part: sub-item (*b*);
Third part: sub-items (*d*) and (*g*);
Fourth part: sub-items (*c*), (*e*) and (*f*).

[110] In accordance with Council resolution 1623 (LI) of 30 July 1971, the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is transmitted to the General Assembly without debate, unless the Council decides otherwise, at the specific request of one or more of its members or of the High Commissioner, at the time its agenda is adopted.

[111] E/1990/19.

[112] E/1990/15.

[113] E/1990/15/Add.1.

der the item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation: trade and development", and decided to devote one plenary meeting to its consideration.

J. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

10. The Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session the report of the Council of the United Nations University on its work during 1989.

K. REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

11. The Council decided that, when considering at its second regular session the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its thirty-seventh session, it would not consider the part of the report dealing with the United Nations Population Fund, except for the recommendations contained therein that required action by the Council.

L. DAMAGE CAUSED BY TORRENTIAL RAIN AND FLOODING IN DEMOCRATIC YEMEN AND DJIBOUTI

12. The Council decided to consider, at its second regular session, under the item entitled "Special economic and humanitarian assistance", the recommendation contained in resolution WHA 42.15, entitled "Damage caused by torrential rain and flooding in Democratic Yemen and Djibouti", adopted by the forty-second World Health Assembly.[114]

M. REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON DOCUMENTATION

13. The Council, having considered the report of the task force on documentation,[115] decided to request the task force to prepare a final report for consideration at its second regular session under the item entitled "Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council".

N. GENERAL DISCUSSION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY, INCLUDING REGIONAL AND SECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS

14. The Council decided that at its second regular session, in its general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments (item 2), it would focus on the issue of resources for development and the external indebtedness of the developing countries.

O. REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

15. The Council decided to consider at its second regular session, under the item entitled "Regional co-operation", in pursuance of paragraph 1 (*h*) of Council resolution 1982/50 of 28 July 1982 and taking into account the joint recommendations made by the executive secretaries of the regional commissions[116] pursuant to Council decision 1982/174 of 30 July 1982, the following two questions on an exceptional basis: (*a*) interregional co-operation in international trade facilitation, and (*b*) monitoring and assessment of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes: regional and interregional co-operation in this field.

P. ANNUAL POLICY REVIEW OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

16. The Council, recalling its decision 1989/186 of 28 July 1989, concerning arrangements for the 1990 annual policy review of operational activities, decided:

(*a*) To conduct its annual policy review of operational activities for development for 1990 and to focus on ways and means of ensuring the implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989, including the proposed three-year schedule for implementation of the resolution by all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

(*b*) To reiterate the request made in its resolution 1989/114 of 28 July 1989 that the subsidiary bodies concerned highlight policy recommendations and decisions resulting from their deliberations for consideration and appropriate action by the Council;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to make available the necessary documentation for this item in strict compliance with the relevant rules of procedure of the Council.

II

Questions for inclusion in the programme of work of the Council for 1991

17. The Council takes note of the following list of questions for inclusion in the programme of work for 1991:[117]

A. FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1991
(*New York, 7-31 May 1991*)

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolutions 38/14, 39/16 and 40/22 and Council resolutions 1984/43 and 1985/19)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Non-governmental organizations

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (Council resolutions 3 (II) and 1296 (XLIV))

Public administration and finance

Report of the Secretary-General on the Tenth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance (Council decision 1989/114)

Statistical and cartographic questions

(*a*) *Statistics*
Report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-sixth session (Council resolutions 8 (I), 8 (II) and 1566 (L))

(*b*) *Cartography*
Report of the Secretary-General on the Twelfth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (Council decision 1987/136)

Human rights questions

Report of the Human Rights Committee (article 45 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Council resolutions 1988 (LX) and 1985/17)

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[114] E/1990/L.13, annex.

[115] E/1990/13.

[116] See E/1990/L.14.

[117] E/1990/1/Add.1.

Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-seventh session (Council resolutions 5 (I) and 9 (II))

Documentation for information

Relevant reports submitted by States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and by the specialized agencies

Advancement of women

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-fifth session (Council resolution 1987/21 and General Assembly resolution 42/62)

Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (Council resolution 1998 (LX))

Social development

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-second session (Council resolution 10 (II))

Question of the International Year of the Family (General Assembly resolution 44/82)

Question of policies and programmes involving youth (General Assembly resolution 44/59)

Question of extreme poverty (Council resolution 1988/47)

Question of the preparatory activities for the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Aging, in 1992 (Council resolution 1989/50)

Interim report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation (General Assembly resolution 44/56)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work being done within the United Nations system to improve and further develop quantitative and qualitative indicators that measure accurately the social condition and the standards of living of the world's population, particularly in developing countries (Council resolution 1989/72)

Narcotic drugs

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-fourth session (Council resolution 9 (I))

Summary of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1990 (article 15 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and article 18 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971)

B. SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF 1991

(Geneva, 3-26 July 1991)

General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments (General Assembly resolution 118 (II) and Council resolution 1724 (LIII))

World Economic Survey

Summaries of the surveys of the economic conditions of the five regions, prepared by the regional commissions (Council resolution 1724 (LIII))

Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-seventh session (Council resolutions 1079 (XXXIX) and 1625 (LI))

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries (General Assembly resolution 3335 (XXIX) and Council resolution 1987/92)

Executive summaries of the activities of the specialized agencies (Council resolution 1989/114, para. 11)

Regional co-operation

Report of the Secretary-General on regional co-operation (Council decision 1979/1), including the report of the Secretary-General on a subject relating to interregional co-operation of common interest to all regions (Council resolution 1982/50 and decision 1982/174) and the findings and conclusions of the regional commissions on the traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes (General Assembly resolution 44/226, section I)

Note by the Secretary-General on a Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar (Council resolution 1989/119)

Development and international economic co-operation

Trade and development

Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX))

World Food Council

Report of the World Food Council on its seventeenth session (General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX))[118]

Science and technology for development

Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its eleventh session (General Assembly resolution 34/218)[119]

Transnational corporations

Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its seventeenth session (Council resolution 1913 (LVII))

Natural resources

Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its twelfth session (Council resolution 1535 (XLIX))

Population

Report of the Population Commission on its twenty-sixth session (Council resolutions 3 (III), 150 (VII), 1986/7 and 1989/91)

Report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the convening of an international meeting on population in 1994 (Council resolution 1989/91)

Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of world population trends and policies (Council resolution 1985/4)[120]

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of population (Council resolution 1985/4)[120]

Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of multilateral population assistance (Council resolution 1985/4)[120]

Relevant parts of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Population Fund (Council resolution 1986/7)

Human settlements

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements, including the report of the Commission on progress made in the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (General Assembly resolutions 32/162, 43/180, 43/181 and Council resolution 1978/1)[119]

Report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory (General Assembly resolution 44/174)

Environment

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) and 44/224)[119]

Report of the Secretary-General on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal (General Assembly resolution 44/226, section III)

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/227 on the implementation of Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 (General Assembly resolution 44/227)

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[118] The report will not be considered by the General Assembly in 1991.

[119] The report will be considered by the General Assembly in 1991.

[120] Pursuant to Council resolution 1985/4, the report is submitted to the Council through the Population Commission. In implementation of Council resolutions 1982/50, 1988/77 and 1989/114, subject to the approval of the Council, it is proposed that the report be issued henceforth as a document of the Population Commission.

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the General Assembly resolution on possible adverse effects of sea-level rise on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas (General Assembly resolution 44/206)

Desertification and drought

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa (Council resolution 1989/103 and General Assembly decision 44/437)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolutions on the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (General Assembly resolutions 44/172 A and B)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (Council resolution 1978/37 and General Assembly resolution 40/209)

Oral report on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda (Council resolution 1983/46)

Transport of dangerous goods

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (Council resolutions 724 C (XXVIII), 1488 (XLVIII), 1983/7 and 1989/104)

Effective mobilization and integration of women in development

Report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (General Assembly resolution 42/178)

Operational activities for development

Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 41/171, 44/171 and 44/211)

Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the implementation of the resolution entitled "Comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system" (General Assembly resolution 44/211)

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its thirty-eighth session (General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX))

Technical co-operation activities of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX))[119]

United Nations Capital Development Fund (General Assembly resolutions 2186 (XXI) and 2321 (XXII))[119]

Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (Council resolution 1762 (LIV))

Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Volunteers programme (General Assembly resolution 33/84)[119]

Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134)[119]

Report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (General Assembly resolution 3404 (XXX))

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (General Assembly resolution 802 (VIII))

Co-ordination questions

Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its thirty-first session (Council resolution 2008 (LX))

Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1990 (Council resolution 13 (III))

Report of the Chairmen of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the Joint Meetings of the two Committees (Council resolutions 1171 (XLI), 1472 (XLVIII), 2008 (LX) and 1988/64)

Review of the implementation of Council resolution 1988/64 on the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (Council resolution 1988/64)

World Decade for Cultural Development

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (General Assembly resolutions 41/187 and 44/238)

International Literacy Year

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for International Literacy Year (General Assembly resolution 44/127)

System-wide co-ordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women in development

Report of the Secretary-General (Council resolution 1989/105)

Relevant part of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Assistance to the Palestinian people (Council resolution 2100 (LXIII))

Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement provided by the agencies and institutions within the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 33/183 K)

Programme and related questions

(*a*) *Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993*

Relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (Council resolution 1988/77 and General Assembly resolutions 37/234, 41/213, 42/211, 42/215, 43/219, 44/194 and 44/200)

Report of the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination on its thirty-first session (Council resolution 2008 (LX))

(*b*) *Calendar of conferences*

Draft calendar of conferences and meetings for 1992-1993 (Council decision 52 (LVII))

International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolution 44/236)

Special economic and humanitarian assistance

Oral reports on special programmes of economic and humanitarian assistance

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees[121]

United Nations University

Report of the Council of the United Nations University (General Assembly resolution 3081 (XXVIII))[118]

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Reports brought to the attention of the Council

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

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[121] In accordance with Council resolution 1623 (LI) of 30 July 1971, the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees should be transmitted to the General Assembly without debate, unless the Council decides otherwise, at the specific request of one or more of its members or of the High Commissioner, at the time its agenda is adopted.

1990/202. Dates of the eighth session of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 9 February 1990, the Economic and Social Council decided that the eighth session of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, which was to have been convened at Headquarters from 5 to 16 March 1990, would be held from 13 to 23 March 1990.

1990/203. Forty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 9 February 1990, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 1989/183 of 28 July 1989 and having considered the note by the Secretariat regarding the change of venue of the forty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,[122] decided that the forty-sixth session of the Commission would be held at Bangkok from 4 to 13 June 1990.

1990/204. Reconvened special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 9 February 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the letter dated 25 January 1990 from the Chairman presiding at the special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations,[123] decided to reconvene the special session of the Commission for one day on 24 May 1990, with a view to concluding the work on the formulation of the code of conduct on transnational corporations for transmission to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session.

1990/205. Implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 9 February 1990, the Economic and Social Council, stressing the importance of full implementation of its resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 and 1989/114 of 28 July 1989, on the revitalization of the Council, agreed on the following:

1. In respect of the years 1990 and 1991, the Council decided:

(*a*) To hold discussions in 1990 on the following issue: "The impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular, on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic co-operation";
The discussions would be carried out in accordance with paragraph 22 of Council resolution 1989/114. Accordingly, the Council shall devote one day at its second regular session of 1990, following the general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments, to an informal exchange of views among members of the Council, with the active participation of the executive heads of organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, on this theme. The discussions would assist the Council in preparing for a high-level in-depth consideration of the theme in the context of its multi-year work programme over a period of two days in 1991;

(*b*) In connection with the major policy theme, in accordance with paragraph 2 (*a*) (iii) of Council resolution 1988/77, to discuss in 1991 as an urgent and emerging issue the following: "The impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular, on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic co-operation";
The discussion of this theme shall be at a special meeting at an appropriately high level, without excluding the ministerial level, which shall be held on 4 and 5 July 1991, during the second regular session of the Council. The special meeting shall be separate from the regular proceedings of the Council and precede its general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments. In this connection, the Council shall:

(i) Invite the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Council, to take the necessary measures to ensure adequate preparation for the special meeting, including the possibility of proposing at the second regular session of 1990 appropriate modalities for that purpose;

(ii) Also invite all the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the successful outcome of the special meeting.

2. In respect of the years 1992 to 1994, the Council established, on a provisional basis, the following indicative multi-year work programme for the in-depth consideration of major policy themes during those years, which would be considered in the context of a high-level special meeting of the Council and a review of the current sessional arrangements. The list of themes would be reviewed annually and adjusted on a roll-over basis as necessary and as stipulated in the relevant paragraphs of Council resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114. In reviewing such a work programme, the Council should bear in mind the need to maintain a balance between social and economic issues, the work programmes of the organs and organizations of the United Nations system and the progress made in the revitalization of the Council:

1992

The international trade system and its impact on the development of the developing countries;

Eradication of poverty in the developing countries, including the impact of structural adjustment programmes on vulnerable groups;

1993

Environment and development;

Population, development and socio-economic indicators;

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[122] E/1990/L.12.

[123] E/1990/17.

1994

Technology and industrialization in the development process of the developing countries;

International co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs.

3. The Council decided to request the President of the Council, in the context of the above, to continue his consultations between the organizational and the second regular sessions of 1990, on all relevant matters concerning the revitalization of the Council.

1990/206. Inclusion of Liberia in the list of the least developed countries

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 9 February 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having heard the statement by the representative of Liberia,[124] decided to request the Committee for Development Planning to examine, at its twenty-sixth session, the eligibility of Liberia for inclusion in the list of the least developed countries and to submit its recommendation to the Council at its second regular session of 1990.

1990/207. Elections and appointments to subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions

ELECTIONS

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 8 February 1990, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to elections to its subsidiary bodies:

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council, pursuant to its resolution 1989/45 of 24 May 1989, elected the following thirteen Member States to the Commission on the Status of Women for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993: BAHAMAS, CYPRUS, ECUADOR, EGYPT, GHANA, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAMAICA, MALAYSIA, NIGERIA, UGANDA and ZIMBABWE.

COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The Council elected ARGENTINA for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of (*a*) one member from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991; and (*b*) two members from Asian States, one for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991 and one for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected HUNGARY for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of (*a*) three members from African States, two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990 and one for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991; (*b*) two members from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990; and (*c*) two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990.

POPULATION COMMISSION

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The Council postponed to a future session the election of (*a*) three members from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992; (*b*) five members from Asian States, two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990 and three for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992; (*c*) seven members from Western European and other States, three for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990 and four for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992.

APPOINTMENTS

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

2. At the 3rd meeting, the Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General,[125] appointed the following twenty-four persons as members of the Committee for Development Planning for a three-year term expiring on 31 December 1992:

Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad (Kuwait)
Gerassimos D. Arsenis (Greece)
Edmar Bacha (Brazil)
Prithvi Nath Dhar (India)
Karel Dyba (Czechoslovakia)
Just Faaland (Norway)
Ricardo Ffrench-Davis (Chile)
Tchabouré Aymé Gogue (Togo)
Keith Broadwell Griffin (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Patrick Guillaumont (France)
Mahbub ul Haq (Pakistan)
Ryokichi Hirono (Japan)
Helen Hughes (Australia)
Nicolai N. Liventsev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Solita C. Monsod (Philippines)

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[124] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, 4th meeting.

[125] See E/1990/11.

Henry Nau (United States of America)
Maureen O'Neil (Canada)
T. Ademola Oyejide (Nigeria)
Akilagpa Sawyerr (Ghana)
Shan Pu (China)
Udo Ernst Simonis (Federal Republic of Germany)
George Suranyi (Hungary)
Miguel Urrutia M. (Colombia)
Ferdinand Van Dam (Netherlands)

CONFIRMATION OF REPRESENTATIVES

3. At the 3rd meeting, the Council confirmed the appointment of the following representatives, designated by their Governments, to serve on functional commissions of the Council:

Statistical Commission

W. Begeer (Netherlands)
Akakpo Koudaya (Togo)
Nikolai G. Belov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Population Commission

Luz María Valdes (Mexico)
Arkadiy A. Isupov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Commission for Social Development

Vappu Taipale (Finland)

Commission on Human Rights

Marc J. Bossuyt (Belgium)
Marcos Castrioto de Azambuja (Brazil)
Vanias Markides (Cyprus)
Jacques Leprette (France)
Kojo Amoo-Gottfried (Ghana)
Miklós Endreffy (Hungary)
Farouk S. Zeyada (Iraq)
Francesco Mezzalama (Italy)
Norbert Ratsirahonana (Madagascar)
Dorab Patel (Pakistan)
Osvaldo Velasquez (Panama)
Purificación Valera-Quisumbing (Philippines)
Zivojin Jazic (Yugoslavia)

Commission on the Status of Women

Helen L'Orange (Australia)
Kadiatou Korsaga (Burkina Faso)
Sonia Martinez de Durán (Colombia)
Nadir Khan Khakwani (Pakistan)
Patricia B. Licuanan (Philippines)

FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1990

1990/208. Adoption of the agenda of the first regular session of 1990 and other organizational matters

1. At its 5th and 6th plenary meetings, on 1 and 3 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To include in the agenda of its first regular session of 1990 a question on the revival of the Library of Alexandria,[126] for consideration under item 1, and a new item entitled "International co-operation in the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant";[127]

(*b*) To defer until its second regular session, consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on a United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control,[128] together with the relevant chapter of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its thirtieth session, and to consider it under the item entitled "Co-ordination questions".

2. The Council adopted the agenda of its first regular session of 1990[129] and approved the organization of work for the session.[130]

1990/209. Invitation to the Rapporteur of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to attend the first regular session of 1990 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 1 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the President of the Economic and Social Council,[131] decided to invite the Rapporteur of that Committee to attend the meetings of the Second (Social) Committee of the Council from 14 to 18 May 1990, during its review of the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

1990/210. Emergency assistance to Somalia

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 1 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council took note of the oral report of the Special Co-ordinator for Emergency Relief Operations in Somalia.[132]

1990/211. International co-operation in the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 18 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the discussion on the item entitled "International co-operation in the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant" during its first regular session of 1990, decided:

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[126] See A/45/169-E/1990/45.

[127] See E/1990/64.

[128] E/1990/39 and Corr.1.

[129] E/1990/65.

[130] See E/1990/L.19 and *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, 5th and 6th meetings.

[131] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 3* (E/1990/23), annex V.

[132] *Ibid., 1990, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, 5th meeting.

(*a*) To include that item in the agenda of its second regular session of 1990 and to consider it in plenary meeting;

(*b*) To defer consideration of the draft resolution on the subject[133] until its second regular session of 1990;

(*c*) To request the delegations concerned to provide the Council at that session with additional information on the economic and social consequences of the accident;

(*d*) To request the Secretary-General to provide all relevant information on the activities of the United Nations system in order to assist the Council in its consideration of the item.

1990/212. Elections, nominations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

1. At its 11th plenary meeting, on 23 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council held elections to fill the seats falling vacant on 31 December 1990 in three of its functional commissions, as follows:

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The following eleven Member States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, CYPRUS, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, GHANA, GUINEA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MADAGASCAR, NIGERIA, SWEDEN and UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The following fifteen Member States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BURUNDI, CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GAMBIA, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, INDONESIA, JAPAN, MAURITANIA, PERU, PORTUGAL, VENEZUELA and ZAMBIA.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The following eleven Member States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: BANGLADESH, BULGARIA, COTE D'IVOIRE, ITALY, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, PHILIPPINES, RWANDA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZAIRE.

2. At the same meeting, the Council held the following elections postponed from a previous session:

POPULATION COMMISSION

ZAMBIA was elected for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993.

3. At its 11th and 12th plenary meetings, on 23 May 1990, the Council also held elections to fill vacancies in the following bodies: Commission on Human Settlements, Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, Committee on Natural Resources, Commission on Transnational Corporations, Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. The Council appointed members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and nominated Member States for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the World Food Council. The details are given below:

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Council elected the following fifteen Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, FINLAND, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAPAN, NIGERIA, ROMANIA, SIERRA LEONE, TURKEY, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZIMBABWE.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of three members from African States and two members from Asian States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991.

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Council elected the following nineteen Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: BULGARIA, BURUNDI, CHILE, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CYPRUS, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, GREECE, IRAQ, IRELAND, LESOTHO, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, NICARAGUA, OMAN, PHILIPPINES, SUDAN, SWEDEN and UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The Council elected the following sixteen Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURUNDI, CHAD, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, HUNGARY, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), LESOTHO, MONGOLIA, POLAND, SURINAME, THAILAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of (*a*) six members from African States, three for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991 and three for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992; (*b*) eight members from Asian States, three for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991, two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990 and three for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992; and (*c*) twelve members from Western European and other States, five for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991, three for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990 and four for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992.

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[133] E/1990/L.21

Commission on Transnational Corporations

The Council elected the following fourteen States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, India, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Poland, Republic of Korea and Zambia.

The Council also elected Pakistan and the United Republic of Tanzania for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991 and the Philippines for a term beginning on 1 January 1991 and expiring on 31 December 1992.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991.

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

The Council elected the following eleven States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: Brazil, China, France, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of (*a*) six members from African States, three for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991, two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990 and one for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991; (*b*) three members from Asian States, one for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991 and two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990; (*c*) three members from Latin American and Caribbean States, one for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991 and two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990; and (*d*) one member from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991.

Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

The Council elected the following fourteen experts for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: Said Bin Hillal Bin Mohammed Al-Busaidi (Oman), Rhadys Iris Abreu Blondet de Polanco (Dominican Republic), Cheng Weiqiu (China), Dusan Cotic (Yugoslavia), Vasily Petrovich Ignatov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Matti Joutsen (Finland), James Barnabas Kalaile (Malawi), Albert Llewelyn Olawole Metzger (Sierra Leone), Benjamin Miguel-Harb (Bolivia), Jorge Arturo Montero Castro (Costa Rica), Victor Ramanitra (Madagascar), Simone Andrée Rozès (France), Julian Jacob Ernst Schutte (Netherlands) and Minoru Shikita (Japan).

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Council elected the following nine experts for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: Philip Alston (Australia), Abdel Halim Badawi (Egypt), Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines), Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia), Valeri I. Kouznetsov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Jaime Alberto Marchan Romero (Ecuador), Alexandre Muterahejuru (Rwanda), Bruno Simma (Federal Republic of Germany) and Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico).

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

The Council elected the following ten States for a three-year term beginning on 1 August 1990: Denmark, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and Uruguay.

Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

The Council elected the following sixteen Member States for a three-year term beginning on the first day of the organizational meeting of the Governing Council to be held in February 1991 and expiring on the day preceding the organizational meeting three years later: Algeria, Austria, China, Cuba, Finland, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Nicaragua, St. Lucia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zimbabwe.

Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes

The Council elected the following five Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991: Belgium, Egypt, Japan, Pakistan and Sweden.

Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Council appointed Gertrude Ibengwe Mongella (United Republic of Tanzania), Amara Pongsapich (Thailand) and Pilar Escario Rodriguez-Spiteri (Spain) members of the Board of Trustees for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1990.

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

The Council, in accordance with its resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and General Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, nominated the following Member States for the election of twenty members by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991:

(*a*) *African States* (four vacancies): Burundi, Congo, Nigeria and Uganda;

(*b*) *Asian States* (four vacancies): India, Indonesia, Iraq and Pakistan;

(*c*) *Eastern European States* (three vacancies): Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic;

(*d*) *Latin American and Caribbean States* (four vacancies): Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago;

(*e*) *Western European and other States* (five vacancies): Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, Norway and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

The Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, nominated the following States for the election of twelve members by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991:

(*a*) *African States* (three vacancies): GAMBIA, KENYA and LESOTHO;

(*b*) *Asian States* (three vacancies): BANGLADESH, CHINA and NEPAL;

(*c*) *Eastern European States* (one vacancy): BULGARIA;

(*d*) *Latin American and Caribbean States* (two vacancies): COLOMBIA and MEXICO;

(*e*) *Western European and other States* (three vacancies): CANADA, TURKEY and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1990/213. Women and the environment

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 1987/24 of 26 May 1987 on the long-term programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women to the year 2000, in the annex to which the priority themes for the period 1988-1992 were set out, and bearing in mind that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development will be held in 1992, decided to add the question of women and the environment to the priority theme to be dealt with at the thirty-sixth session of the Commission under the objective of development.

1990/214. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-fourth session[134] and approved the provisional agenda for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission, set out below, and the relevant documentation:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers

   [Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council]

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

   [Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1894 (LVII); rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council]

3. Programming and co-ordination matters related to the United Nations and the United Nations system

   [Legislative authority: Programme planning regulation 4.12 (formerly 3.12); General Assembly resolution 44/75; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/46, 1986/65, 1986/71, 1987/86, 1988/18 and 1989/30]

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the future of the trust fund for the advancement of women

   Report of the Secretary-General containing updated information on the status of women in the Secretariat

   Note by the Secretariat on programme proposals for the biennium 1992-1993

   Note by the Secretariat on proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997

   For information

   Report of the Secretary-General on the status of women in the Secretariat (A/45/548)

4. Monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

   [Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 40/108, 41/111, 42/62, 43/101 and 44/77; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/18, 1987/19, 1987/20, 1988/19 and 1988/22 and decision 1989/129]

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General containing proposals on the preparation and convening of the world conference on women in 1995

   Report of the Secretary-General on statistical indicators relating to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

   Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Interregional Consultation on Women in Public Life

   Report of the Secretary-General on women and children under *apartheid*

   Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of Palestinian women in the occupied territories

   Report of the Secretary-General examining the existing mechanisms for communications on the status of women

   For information

   Report of the Secretary-General on monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (A/45/489)

5. Priority themes:

   [Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24]

   (*a*) Equality: Vulnerable women, including migrant women

   (*b*) Development: National, regional and international machinery for the effective integration of women in the development process, including non-governmental organizations

   (*c*) Peace: Refugee and displaced women and children

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on vulnerable women, including migrant women

   Report of the Secretary-General on national, regional and international machinery for the effective integration of women in the development process, including non-governmental organizations

   Report of the Secretary-General on refugee and displaced women and children

6. Provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-fifth session

1990/215. Integration of women in the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Council decided to transmit its resolution 1990/10 entitled "Integration of women in the international devellopment strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade", to the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade for consideration at its fourth session, to be held from 4 to 22 June 1990.

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[134] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 5* (E/1990/25).

1990/216. Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its eleventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for the twelfth session of the Committee

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To take note of the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its eleventh session;[72]

(*b*) To endorse the Committee's request, contained in its resolution 11/3[135] that the Secretary-General transmit to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, for consideration under item 3 (topic I) of its provisional agenda, the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control entitled "The need for the creation of an effective international crime and justice programme";[136]

(*c*) To approve the provisional agenda for the twelfth session of the Committee, set out below, and the related documentation:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Programming and other matters:
    - (*a*) Progress report of the Secretary-General on United Nations activities in crime prevention and criminal justice
    - (*b*) Proposed amendments and revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations activities in crime prevention and criminal justice

    Report of the Secretary-General on the progress of activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the United Nations regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders

    Note by the Secretary-General on proposed amendments and revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997

4. Crime prevention and criminal justice standards and norms

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Milan Plan of Action and of the conclusions and recommendations of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

    Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, with special reference to the status of prisoners and to efforts being made to ensure their human rights, including education and work, and to mechanisms which have been developed to that end

    Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment

    Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary

    Progress report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of guidelines and a manual on prison education (Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/20)

5. Collaborative action against the most serious forms of crime of international dimensions

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General on ways of strengthening international co-operation in combating organized crime and other forms of transnational criminality, including improved methods for international co-operation in the tracing, seizure, freezing, forfeiture and confiscation of illicitly acquired assets (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/70, para. 3, and General Assembly resolution 44/72)

    Note by the Secretary-General on proposals for a new instrument on international co-operation in criminal matters (E/1990/31/Add.1, paras. 66-69)

6. Criminal justice administration

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General on the Third United Nations Survey of Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies and on progress of work on the Fourth Survey (Economic and Social Council resolutions 1984/48, para. 4, and 1990/18)

    Report of the Secretary-General on recommendations for the computerization of criminal justice administration (decision 11/103 of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control)

7. Juvenile justice

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/66)

8. Functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the recommendations of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control contained in document E/1990/31/Add.1 (Committee decision 11/122)

9. Implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

10. Preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

    Documentation

    Report by the Secretary-General on preparations for the Ninth Congress (General Assembly resolution 415 (V))

11. Provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Committee

    Documentation

    Note by the Secretariat on the draft provisional agenda and documentation for the thirteenth session of the Committee

12. Adoption of the report of the Committee

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[135] *Ibid., Supplement No. 10* (E/1990/31), chap. I, sect. D.

[136] E/1990/31/Add.1.

1990/217. Nomination of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Council endorsed for membership in the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the following candidates who had been selected by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its eleventh session:[137] Tolani Asuni (Nigeria), Pierre-Henri Bolle (Switzerland), Dusan Cotic (Yugoslavia), Régis de Gouttes (France), Moustafa El-Augi (Lebanon), José A. Rios Alves da Cruz (Brazil) and Shusil Swarup Varma (India).

1990/218. Approval of the application by Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic for membership in the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of the report of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its twenty-fifth session[138] and the relevant part of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its eleventh special session,[139] decided to approve the application by Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic for membership in the Sub-Commission.

1990/219. Approval of the application by Bahrain for membership in the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and related Matters in the Near and Middle East

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of the report of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its twenty-sixth session[140] and the relevant part of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its eleventh special session,[139] decided to approve the application by Bahrain for membership in the Sub-Commission.

1990/220. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989.[141]

1990/221. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its eleventh special session

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its eleventh special session.[142]

1990/222. Use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/7 of 19 February 1990,[78] approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for two years to enable him to submit further conclusions and recommendations to the Commission and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary financial resources and sufficient staff to the Special Rapporteur.

1990/223. Implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/12 of 23 February 1990,[78] approved the Commission's decision that the Group of Three should meet for a period of not more than five days before the forty-seventh session of the Commission to consider the reports submitted by States parties to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,[143] in accordance with article VII of the Convention, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Group of Three.

1990/224. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/13 of 23 February 1990,[78] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to organize in 1990 a meeting of representatives of national institutions and organizations promoting tolerance and harmony and combating racism and racial discrimination with a view to exchanging experience on the promotion of those objectives.

1990/225. The right to development

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/18 of 23 February 1990,[78] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to publish the report on the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right[144] as part of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights and to distribute it as widely as possible.

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[137] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 10* (E/1990/31), chap. I, sect. C, decision 11/101.

[138] E/CN.7/1990/3 and Corr.1.

[139] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 4* (E/1990/24), chap. VII.

[140] E/CN.7/1990/12.

[141] E/INCB/1989/1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XI.2). For a summary of the report, see E/1990/16.

[142] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 4* (E/1990/24).

[143] General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

1990/226. Computerization of the work of human rights treaty-monitoring bodies in relation to reporting systems

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/21 of 23 February 1990,[78] approved the annual recurrent cost of the system proposed by the Task Force on Computerization appointed by the Secretary-General[145] and requested the Secretary-General to include the annual recurrent cost in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 when the proposed system was expected to become operational.

1990/227. Effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to United Nations human rights instruments

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/25 of 27 February 1990,[78] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to convene the forthcoming meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies sufficiently in advance of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly to permit consideration of the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting at that session.

1990/228. Situation of human rights in South Africa

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/26 of 27 February 1990,[78] approved (*a*) the Commission's decision that the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on southern Africa should continue to investigate and study the policies and practices which violate human rights in South Africa as well as infringements of trade union rights in South Africa, in accordance with Council resolution 1987/63 of 29 May 1987, (*b*) the Commission's decision to authorize the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts, within existing resources, to participate in conferences, symposiums, seminars or other events connected with action against *apartheid* organized under the auspices of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and (*c*) the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide assistance, within available resources, to enable the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts to discharge its responsibilities in accordance with the relevant provisions of the resolution.

1990/229. Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/27 of 2 March 1990,[78] approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for two years and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1990/230. Enforced or involuntary disappearances

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/30 of 2 March 1990,[78] approved the Commission's decision to extend for two years the term of the mandate of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, as defined in Commission resolution 20 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980[146] and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to ensure that the Working Group received all necessary assistance, in particular the staff and resources required to perform its functions, especially in carrying out missions or holding sessions in countries which would be prepared to receive it.

1990/231. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Special Rapporteur

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having take note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/34 of 2 March 1990,[78] approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another two years and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1990/232. Situation of human rights in Romania

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/50 of 6 March 1990,[78] approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another year and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1990/233. Summary or arbitrary executions

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/51 of 6 March 1990,[78] approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another two years and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

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[144] E/CN.4/1990/9/Rev.1.

[145] See E/CN.4/1990/39, para. 63.

[146] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

1990/234. Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/53 of 6 March 1990,[78] approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another year and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1990/235. Situation of human rights in Haiti

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/56 of 7 March 1990,[78] approved the Commission's request to the Chairman of the Commission to appoint an independent expert to examine developments in the human rights situation in Haiti and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the independent expert.

1990/236. Situation in Equatorial Guinea

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/57 of 7 March 1990,[78] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide such advisory services and other forms of appropriate assistance in the field of human rights as might be requested by the Government of Equatorial Guinea and to extend the mandate of the Expert responsible for co-operating with the Government of Equatorial Guinea in the full implementation of the Plan of Action proposed by the United Nations and accepted by that Government.

1990/237. Advisory services in the field of human rights

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/58 of 7 March 1990,[78] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide urgently more human and financial resources for the enlargement of advisory services in the field of human rights, particularly from section 24 of the programme budget, concerning technical co-operation.

1990/238. Report of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/62 of 7 March 1990,[78] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities the resources and assistance needed to carry out her task, authorized the Working Group to hold ten serviced meetings in the ten working days prior to the forty-second session of the Sub-Commission, approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Working Group in the discharge of its tasks and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to organize, in 1991, within the existing resources and framework of the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation, a technical conference on practical experience in the realization of sustainable and environmentally sound self-development by indigenous peoples.

1990/239. Discrimination against people infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or people with the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of resolution 1989/17 of 31 August 1989 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities[147] and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/65 of 7 March 1990,[78] authorized a study of problems and causes of discrimination against people infected with the human immunodeficiency (HIV) virus or people with the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), to be undertaken by Mr. Luis Varela Quirós.

1990/240. Sale of children

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/68 of 7 March 1990,[78] decided to request the Chairman of the Commission to appoint, for a period of two years, a Special Rapporteur to consider matters relating to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, including the problem of the adoption of children for commercial purposes, and approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all necessary assistance.

1990/241. National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/73 of 7 March 1990,[78] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to convene a workshop, to be financed from the regular budget allocations of the advisory services and technical assistance programme, with the participation of national and regional institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, to review, *inter alia*, their co-operation with international institutions such as the United Nations and its bodies, with a view to increasing their effectiveness nationally and internationally.

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[147] See E/CN.4/1990/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/58 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A.

1990/242. Situation of human rights in El Salvador

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/77 of 7 March 1990,[78] approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador for another year.

1990/243. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/79 of 7 March 1990,[78] approved the Commission's decision to extend for another year the mandate of the Special Representative on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in Commission resolution 1984/54 of 14 March 1984,[148] and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give the Special Representative all necessary assistance.

1990/244. Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/80 of 7 March 1990,[78] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Government of Guatemala with such advisory services and other forms of assistance in the field of human rights as might be necessary to foster and strengthen the consolidation of the democratic process and promote a human rights culture, and to appoint an independent expert as his representative to examine the human rights situation in Guatemala and continue assistance to the Government in the field of human rights.

1990/245. Measures to combat racism and racial discrimination and the role of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1990/103 of 23 February 1990,[103] approved the publication and distribution, on as wide a scale as possible, of the final report of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Asbjørn Eide, entitled "Study on the achievements made and obstacles encountered during the Decades to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".[149]

1990/246. Possible ways and means of facilitating the peaceful and constructive solution of problems involving minorities

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1990/105 of 6 March 1990,[103] approved the endorsement by the Commission of the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust Mr. Asbjørn Eide with the task of preparing a study of national experience in the protection of minorities and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give Mr. Eide all the assistance necessary for the completion of the task.

1990/247. Traditional practices affecting the health of women and children

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1990/109 of 7 March 1990,[103] approved the Commission's decision that:

(*a*) The mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi, should be extended for two years so as to enable her to present a more complete report;

(*b*) Field missions should be undertaken by Mrs. Warzazi, if possible, to two countries where harmful traditional practices were prevalent;

(*c*) International regional seminars should be held on the subject of harmful traditional practices in Africa and Asia;

(*d*) Every effort should be made by the Centre for Human Rights to provide all necessary support, including a full-time professional assistant to act as a liaison with Governments, United Nations organizations and regional commissions, non-governmental organizations and other concerned institutions, with special emphasis on gathering data from the many organizations currently working to eliminate harmful traditional practices, which were not mentioned in the preliminary report.[150]

1990/248. International year for the world's indigenous people

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1990/113 of 7 March 1990,[103] decided to recommend that the General Assembly proclaim an international year for the world's indigenous people in 1993, in accordance with established procedures regarding the proclamation of international years.

1990/249. Working Group established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/167

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1990/115 of 9 March

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[148] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[149] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/8 and Add.1.

[150] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/42 and Add.1.

1990,[103] approved the Commission's request to the Working Group established at its forty-sixth session under agenda item 11 to formulate recommendations pursuant to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 44/167 of 15 December 1989, to continue its work as a sessional working group during the forty-seventh session of the Commission.

1990/250. Organization of the work of the forty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1990/116 of 9 March 1990,[103] decided to authorize, if possible within existing financial resources, thirty fully serviced additional meetings, with summary records, for the forty-seventh session of the Commission. The Council took note of the Commission's decision to request its Chairman, at the forty-seventh session, to make every effort to organize the work of the session within the time normally allotted, the additional meetings to be held only if they proved to be absolutely necessary.

1990/251. Provisional rules of procedure of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of the reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its third and fourth sessions, approved the Committee's provisional rules of procedure as adopted by the Committee at its third session[151] and the amendment to rule 68, approved by the Committee at its fourth session.[152]

1990/252. Pre-sessional working group of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fourth session,[88] noted the considerable advantages to be obtained from holding the meeting of the Committee's pre-sessional working group and the actual session of the Committee at separate times and approved the holding of the former one to three months prior to the latter.

1990/253. Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-seventh session of the Commission

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-sixth session[153] and approved the provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session of the Commission, set out below, and the related documentation:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Organization of the work of the session

   [Legislative authority: relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission]

   Documentation

   Report of the independent expert on the human rights situation in Guatemala (Commission resolution 1990/80, para. 14), to be considered under an item of the agenda to be determined in the light of the report and the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala
4. Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine

   [Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/2 A and B and 1990/3]

   Documentation

   Reports of the Secretary-General (Commission resolutions 1990/2 A, para. 5, 1990/2 B, para. 6 and 1990/3, para. 6)

   List of United Nations reports appearing between sessions of the Commission that deal with the situation of the population of the occupied Arab territories (Commission resolution 1990/2 A, para. 6)
5. Violation of human rights in southern Africa: report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts

   [Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/11 and 1990/26]

   Documentation

   Report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts (Commission resolution 1990/11, para. 8)

   Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/11, para. 10)

   Final report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts (Commission resolution 1990/26, para. 30)
6. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime in South Africa

   [Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/34 and Commission resolution 1990/23]

   Documentation

   Updated report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/34, para. 3 (*a*))
7. Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights, including:

   (*a*) Problems related to the right to enjoy an adequate standard of living; foreign debt, economic adjustment policies and their effects on the full enjoyment of human rights and, in particular, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development

   [Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/24]

   Documentation

   Report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1990/24, para. 2)

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[151] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 4* (E/1989/22), annex IV.

[152] *Ibid., 1990, Supplement No. 3* (E/1990/23), para. 293.

[153] *Ibid., Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1); and *ibid., Supplement No. 2A* (E/1990/22/Add.1).

(*b*) Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights

[Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/14 and 1990/17]

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/14, para. 2)

8. Question of the realization of the right to development

[Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/18]

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/18, para. 7)

9. The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation

[Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/4, 1990/5, 1990/6, 1990/7, 1990/8 and 1990/9]

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General transmitting information pertaining to the implementation of resolution 1990/6 (Commission resolution 1990/6, paras. 9 and 10)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (Commission resolution 1990/7, para. 19)

10. Question of the human rights of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment, in particular:

(*a*) Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

(*b*) Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

(*c*) Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

[Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/28, 1990/29, 1990/30, 1990/31, 1990/32, 1990/33, 1990/34, 1990/36 and 1990/81]

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Commission resolution 1990/28, para. 8)

Report of the Secretary-General on the operations of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (Commission resolution 1990/29, para. 6)

Report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (Commission resolution 1990/30, para. 4)

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the situation of international civil servants and their families who are detained, imprisoned, missing or held in a country against their will (Commission resolution 1990/31, para. 6)

Preliminary report of the Special Rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities (Commission resolution 1990/32, para. 9)

Report of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine questions relevant to torture (Commission resolution 1990/34, para. 20)

Report of the Secretary-General on the decisions taken by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Commission resolution 1990/81, para. 10)

Report by the Sub-Commission (Commission resolution 1990/81, para. 12)

11. Further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and methods of work of the Commission:

(*a*) Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

(*b*) National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

(*c*) Co-ordinating role of the Centre for Human Rights with regard to the United Nations bodies and machinery dealing with the promotion and protection of human rights

[Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/71, 1990/72, 1990/75 and 1990/76]

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in the implementation of Commission resolution 1990/71 (para. 7)

Report of the Secretariat (Commission resolution 1990/72, para. 4)

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/72, para. 15)

Report of the Secretary-General on reprisals against witnesses or victims of human rights violations (Commission resolution 1990/76, para. 4)

12. Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories, including:

(*a*) Question of human rights in Cyprus

(*b*) Study of situations which appear to reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights as provided in Commission resolution 8 (XXIII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1235 (XLII) and 1503 (XLVIII): report of the Working Group on Situations established by the Commission at its forty-sixth session

[Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/48, 1990/49, 1990/50, 1990/51, 1990/52, 1990/53, 1990/54, 1990/56, 1990/77, 1990/78, 1990/79 and Commission decision 1990/104]

Documentation

Information furnished by the Government of Cuba (Commission resolution 1990/48, para. 2)

Information furnished by the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/48, para. 3)

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/49, para. 2)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Romania (Commission resolution 1990/50, para. 6)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (Commission resolution 1990/53, para. 12)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in southern Lebanon (Commission resolution 1990/54, para. 5)

Report of the independent expert on the human rights situation in Haiti (Commission resolution 1990/56, para. 12)

Report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador (Commission resolution 1990/77, para. 17)

Report of the Special Representative on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran (Commission resolution 1990/79, para. 14)

13. Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers

[Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/44]

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on further progress made by the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (Commission resolution 1990/44, para. 5)

14. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

[Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/39 and 1990/43]

Documentation

Report of the United Nations University (Commission resolution 1990/39, para. 7)

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/43, para. 2)

15. Implementation of the International Convention on Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*

[Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/12]

Documentation

Report of the Group of Three established under article IX of the Convention (Commission resolution 1990/12, para. 16)

16. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

[Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/13]

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/13, para. 7)

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/13, para. 8)

17. Status of the International Covenants on Human Rights

[Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/20]

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/20, para. 13)

18. Effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to United Nations human rights instruments

[Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/21 and 1990/25]

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of Commission resolution 1990/21 (para. 9)

Report of the Secretary-General on the comments of the treaty bodies (Commission resolution 1990/25, para. 4)

19. Report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its forty-second session

[Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/62, 1990/64, 1990/66, 1990/67, 1990/68 and Commission decision 1990/107]

Documentation

Report of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (Commission resolution 1990/62, para. 13)

Report of the Chairman of the Sub-Commission (Commission resolution 1990/64, para. 18)

Proposals by the Sub-Commission for further action by the Commission (Commission resolution 1990/66, para. 6)

Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1990/67, para. 2)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children (Commission resolution 1990/68, para. 6)

Proposals by the Sub-Commission concerning the practice of administrative detention (Commission decision 1990/107)

20. Rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

[Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/45]

Documentation

Report of the Working Group (Commission resolution 1990/45, para. 6)

21. Advisory services in the field of human rights

[Legislative authority: Commission resolutions 1990/57, 1990/58, 1990/59 and 1990/61]

Documentation

Report of the Expert on the situation in Equatorial Guinea (Commission resolution 1990/57, para. 9)

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress in the implementation of the programme of advisory services (Commission resolution 1990/58, para. 18)

Report of the Secretary-General on the operation and administration of the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights (Commission resolution 1990/59, para. 13)

22. Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

[Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/27]

Documentation

Report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1990/27, para. 14)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to implement Commission resolution 1990/27 (para. 15)

23. Drafting of a declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms

[Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/47]

Documentation

Reports of previous sessions of the Working Group (Commission resolution 1990/47, para. 1)

24. Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

[Legislative authority: Commission resolution 1990/74]

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (Commission resolution 1990/74, para. 3)

Report of the World Summit on Children as far as the promotion and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child are concerned (Commission resolution 1990/74, para. 5)

25. Draft provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission

[Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1894 (LVII)]

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General containing the draft provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission, together with information concerning documentation relating thereto

26. Report to the Economic and Social Council on the forty-seventh session of the Commission

[Legislative authority: rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council]

1990/254. Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fourth session.[88]

1990/255. Situation in southern Lebanon

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/54 of 6 March 1990,[78] endorsed the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to bring that resolution to the attention of the Government concerned and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the results of his efforts in that regard.

1990/256. Right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council, deeply concerned about the protection of human rights in Cambodia, endorsed Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/9 of 19 February 1990[78] and reaffirmed Council decisions 1981/154 of 8 May 1981, 1982/143 of 7 May 1982, 1983/155 of 27 May 1983, 1984/148 of 24 May 1984, 1985/155 of 30 May 1985, 1986/146 of 23 May 1986, 1987/155 of 29 May 1987, 1988/143 of 27 May 1988 and 1989/156 of 24 May 1989, in which the Council reiterated its call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia in order to allow the people of Cambodia to exercise their fundamental freedoms and human rights, including the right to self-determination as contained in the Declaration on Kampuchea adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea on 17 July 1981[154] and in General Assembly resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983, 39/5 of 30 October 1984, 40/7 of 5 November 1985, 41/6 of 21 October 1986, 42/3 of 14 October 1987, 43/19 of 3 November 1988 and 44/22 of 16 November 1989.

The Council noted the announced withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia and the subsequent reports that some foreign forces have returned to Cambodia. It affirmed that a complete withdrawal of foreign forces must be verified by the United Nations within the framework of a comprehensive political settlement. It called on all parties concerned to engage in negotiations aimed at bringing an immediate end to the conflict in Cambodia and achieving a comprehensive political settlement, providing, *inter alia,* for the restoration of the human rights of the Cambodian people, including their inalienable right to self-determination in free, fair and democratic elections under direct United Nations administration in which all Cambodian parties should be allowed to participate, and also ensuring a non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past.

The Council expressed its grave concern at the unresolved problem of the Cambodian civilians still stranded in Thailand as a result of the continuing hostilities in Cambodia, caused by foreign armed intervention and occupation.

The Council also expressed its grave concern at the continued violations of fundamental human rights, the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, perpetrated against the Cambodian people, particularly the shelling of Cambodian civilian camps along the border.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council any further violations of human rights and of humanitarian principles perpetrated against the Cambodian people, and also requested him to continue to monitor closely the developments in Cambodia and to intensify efforts, including the use of his good offices, to bring about a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem and the restoration of fundamental human rights in Cambodia.

The Council stressed that any Government elected through free, fair and democratic elections in Cambodia should take effective measures to guarantee the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Cambodian people.

The Council recalled the communiqués issued by the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on 17 January 1985 and 15 February 1985.[155] The Council noted the visits undertaken by the Chairman and members of the Committee to a number of countries in 1989 in an effort to find a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem. The Council also noted with appreciation the ongoing efforts of the Committee and requested that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference.

1990/257. Note by the Secretary-General on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights,[156] by which the letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[157] was brought to the attention of the Council.

1990/258. Provisional agenda and organization of work for the second regular session of 1990 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 25 May 1990, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To approve the provisional agenda for the second regular session of 1990,[158] as orally revised,[159] with the inclusion of a new sub-item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries" under item 7 and to consider the question of the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees under item 15;[160]

(*b*) To approve the organization of work for the second regular session of 1990,[161] as orally revised.[159]

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[154] See *Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

[155] See A/CONF.109/9, para. 7.

[156] E/1990/87/Add.2.157 *Ibid.*, annex.

[157] *Ibid.*, annex.

[158] E/1990/L.25, sect. I.

[159] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, 15th meeting.

[160] See E/1990/89.

[161] E/1990/L.25, sect. II.

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